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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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SIRUP PRODUCTION IN 1921 ABOUT 90,000,000 GALLONS

Reports Indicate that Sirup and Molasses Industry in the United States Has Expanded in Recent Years

The aggregate production of sirup in the United States totaled 90,000,000 gals. in 1921 and 92,000,000 gals. in 1920, according to the estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Production estimates for the sirups do not extend back of the last 5 years, but as far as they go the indication is that the industry as a whole is expanding.

Sorghum sirup production on farms was first ascertained for 1879 in the Decennial Census of 1880. The quantity continuously declined from 28,444,202 gals. in 1879 to 16,532,382 gals. in 1909. In more recent years the quality of sorghum sirup has improved, its production has increased greatly, and its character as a delicious as well as nutritious food is well established. Nearly 50,000,000 gals. were made in 1920 and nearly 46,000,000 gals. in 1921.

CANE SIRUP OUTPUT GAINS.

Cane sirup, also, has gained a good reputation for quality and nearly 40,000,000 gals. are made yearly. The highest known production was 41,500,000 gals. in 1921.

Maple sirup gained in production, according to the figures of the Census Bureau, from 1,796,048 gals. in 1879 to 4,106,418 gals. in 1909, and the estimate of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1918 was 4,905,000 gals. Since 1918 the quantity has declined, and the short period of "sap weather" in 1921 produced only 2,584,000 gals. A much larger quantity than that will undoubtedly be produced in favorable seasons. Sirup made from maple sugar is not included in these figures.

Cane molasses is a by-product of the manufacture of raw cane sugar and during the last 5 years its production has ranged from 13,100,000 gals. to 30,700,000 gals.

Sirup consumption averaged 72,738,000 gals in the 4 years 1918–1921, as appears in Table 2. During the same period the average consumption of sorghum sirup was 39,008,000 gals. and of cane sirup 29,990,000 gals. The per capita consumption was 0.69 gal. for all sirup, 0.37 gal. for sorghum, and 0.28 gal. for cane. About 8,000,000 gals. of sirup, mostly cane, were exported on an average.

(Concluded on page 261, column 3.)

A GLANCE AT THIS ISSUE.

The past week's live-stock markets witnessed a severe break in hog prices and a sagging of the cattle markets. Fat sheep, however, touched new high levels for the season. Fresh-meat trade was dull; prices were irregular (p. 250).

Grain markets were featured by the gains made by both cash wheat and corn. Wheat futures gained slightly, but corn futures lost ground (p. 257).

Most leading lines of fruits and vegetables except potatoes sold at steady to firm prices. New potatoes appeared in the markets (p. 256).

Butter markets were firm to higher under an excellent consuming demand. Cheese prices were supported by a scarcity of fancy held stock (p. 254).

Hay markets were firm to higher under continued light receipts. Feed prices were irregular and unsettled (p. 258).

Seed trading was dull mainly because of unfavorable sowing weather (p. 259).

Cotton prices declined slightly. The markets were quiet (p. 260).

Weather conditions were favorable for vegetation in many sections of the country. Field work was delayed by rains (p. 262).

The cold-storage report for March 1 appears on page 253.

The March fluid milk report is tabulated on page 255.

LARGER EUROPEAN CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN COTTON REPORTED

Main Consuming Countries Take 1,907,000 Bales during the Six Months Ending January 31

The consumption of American cotton in Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and France was 50% greater during the six months ending Jan. 31, 1922, than during the six-months' period ending July 31, 1921, and a little over 100,000 bales greater than during the six months' period ending Jan. 31, 1921. These figures were cabled to this department having recently been published by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations.

Of the four countries, Great Britain leads in the increased consumption with a gain of nearly 100% over the preceding six months, having consumed 1,003,000 bales. That country's consumption during the first part of 1921 was materially reduced by labor difficulties which caused many mills, in the

(Concluded on page 261, column 1.)

MILLET SEED SHIPMENTS SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR

Movement Slow Because of Inactive Demand—Prices to Growers in Most Areas Lowest in Several Years.

The shipments of 1921-crop millet seed reported by country shippers to the U. S. Department of Agriculture were in the aggregate considerably smaller than the 1920-crop shipments. This would seem to indicate that the total production was much less than in 1920 or in 1919. In 1919, the production was found by the Bureau of the Census to have been 1,310,953 bus., compared with 588,270 bus. in 1909.

Country shippers assigned many reasons for the decreased production, among which were: Difficulty of growers to find a market for their 1920-crop seed, low prices paid for the 1920 crop, and low bids made on early offerings of 1921-crop seed.

SEVERAL OTHER FACTORS.

A larger carryover than usual of several kinds of millet by growers, country shippers, and others; substitution of other crops, especially Sudan grass, for millet; and the almost ideal planting weather last spring for corn and other seed grains which made it unnecessary to sow so large an acreage of millet and other catch crops were other factors entering into the decreased production.

Country shippers indicated that the 1921-crop shipments of golden millet would be about three-fifths as large as the 1920-crop shipments, although admittedly it was difficult to estimate on Feb. 10 what percentage of the stocks then held by growers would ultimately enter commercial channels. In northeastern Kansas the 1921 shipments seem to be less than 50% of the 1920 shipments, but ten Tennessee shippers report 1921 shipments made, or to be made, as 50% larger in the aggregate than 1920-crop shipments.

It is apparent from some of the reports that seed carried over from the 1920 crop was included in the 1921 shipments, therefore shipment figures for the two years may not be an accurate indicator of the relative size of these crops. Shipments of the 1921 and 1920 crop of common and broom-corn millet, as reported, show even greater differences than do the golden millet figures principally

(Concluded on page 259, column 2.)

Live Stock and Meats

FAT SHEEP PRICES TOUCH NEW HIGH LEVELS FOR THE SEASON

Cattle Market Sags Under Much Heavier Receipts—Hog Prices Break Sharply during Week.

(Chicago.)

The promising position of the cattle market, which has been the most remunerative to feeders for the year so far, sagged somewhat under the weight of generous supplies during the week ended Mar. 18. The runs consisted largely of short-fed steers, to which was added a slow and lower dressed beef trade.

Although there was some decrease in receipts, hog prices, which had started on a downward trend late in the preceding week, suffered the most severe break of the season to date. Under light receipts fat sheep touched new high levels for the season, but lambs failed to reach the high point scored a week earlier.

Approximate receipts for the week at 10 primary markets were 183,200 cattle, 468,400 hogs, and 191,000 sheep, compared with 173,860 cattle, 538,391 hogs, and 196,368 sheep a week ago, and 183,916 cattle, 471,801 hogs, and 259,219 sheep a year ago.

INFLUX OF SHORT-FED CATTLE.

Cattle.—Price declines for killing cattle during the first three days of the week, which eliminated a large portion of the gains gradually accumulated since the first of the year, resulted largely from an influx of short-fed cattle brought to market by recent advances. The proximity of spring farm work was another factor in swelling the receipts.

Heavy receipts gave buyers a decided advantage and during the first half of the week prices declined at all markets. Chicago's loss amounted generally to 35¢–50¢ on practically all grades of beef steers, with medium grades, which predominated, usually penalized most. Week-end markets showed a disposition to recover. Good and choice steers were less numerous than a week earlier, and those kinds showed the least decline.

Most of the week's supply of steers sold at $7.35–$8.35 with few steers going to killers under $7 and only a limited number realizing $8.50 or better. Exporters took about 1,400 medium and good grade heavy steers early in the week while eastern order buyers generally wanted good and choice kinds.

The week's top at $9.35 was realized on choice, medium weight steers early in the week, while the same grade sold on the low spot around $9. A few very choice yearlings reached $9.50 but $8.85 was the highest price recorded on load lots. The price differential between light and heavy steers of good or choice grade was slight.

Fat she stock followed practically the same trend as beef steers, in-between cows and best heifers showing the full decline of 25–50¢ for the week. Canners were little changed and cutters ranged from weak to 25¢ lower. The most popular prices at the close for butcher cows ranged generally $4.50–$5.75 with heifers mostly at $5.75–$6. Canner cows sold mostly at $3–$3.25, cutters upward to $3.85, and a few bordering on the butcher order around $4.

A slow draggy trade featured the bull market and declines ranged 15¢–25¢. Best heavy bolognas sold around $4.25–$4.35 late in the week with light yearling beef bulls often realizing $6 and better.

Despite a lower veal market, continued liberal receipts of light dairy calves brought about sharp but uneven declines, the loss averaging about $1 for the week. "Bobs" at $4 and choice 160–180-lb. shipping calves at $10 represented the extreme range while at the close the bulk of desirable calves sold to packers at $7.50–$8.

Dullness accompanied by a downward price trend featured the stocker and feeder trade during the week. With a limited country demand and lower fat cattle market, stockers and feeders weakened daily and closed largely 25¢–40¢ lower, with some meaty, strong-weight feeders showing the greatest decline. Lack of killer competition was keenly felt.

The countryward movement at River markets was fairly broad, and hundreds of feeders went to feed lots at $7–$7.50. Some well-bred, heavy feeders sold on the Chicago market at $7.50–$7.75, and Mineral Point, Wis., feeders paid as high as $8 for selected, meaty steers. Many medium to good feeders averaging 800–1,000 lbs, found country outlet at $6.75–$7.25.

The narrow spread between feeders and fat cattle held many prospective buyers out of the market and there was a disposition to avoid high prices by taking some light stockers around $6.25–$6.75 and common grade stockers at $5.50–$6.

HOG PRICES BREAK SHARPLY.

Hogs.—Aided by sharp breaks in grain and provision futures early in the week, the top-heavy condition of the hog market which made itself manifest during the last half of the preceding week continued in full force during the first half of the week under review. The downward movement proceeded uninterruptedly for five days and was not checked until Wednesday. At the low time on that day hogs were $1–$1.25 lower than the high point of the preceding Thursday. During the remainder of the week prices were about steady with a tendency to narrow the spread between heavy and light hogs.

The top at the week-end was $10.35 with the bulk at $9.90–$10.25. Very few good butcher hogs weighing less than 300 lbs. sold under $10 with $9 the practical low limit on heavy packing sows. The net loss for the week ranged 60¢–75¢ with better grade 180 to 240-lb. hogs off most. The average cost of

(Concluded on page 252, column 1.)

FRESH MEAT PRICES IRREGULAR ON ALL MARKETS; TRADING DULL

Beef, Veal, and Pork Prices were Barely Steady to Unevenly Lower—Mutton Prices Higher.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago).

Wholesale fresh meat trade during the week ending Mar. 17 was slow both at eastern markets and Chicago, and price trends were irregular. Beef, veal, and pork were barely steady to unevenly lower. Lambs, except at Boston, were weak to lower while mutton was strong to unevenly higher.

Beef.—Moderate receipts of steers at eastern markets together with supplies carried over from the preceding week were excessive compared with the limited demand. At Chicago the supply was fairly liberal. Receipts of cows at eastern markets were comparatively light with the supply at Chicago moderate. Steer forequarters were particularly hard to move, although there was not an active demand for hindquarters. The undertone was weak throughout and while early in the week prices at eastern markets were fairly well maintained, closing steer sales were made on a declining basis. Cows were generally unchanged.

COWS GENERALLY STEADY.

Compared with the close of the previous week, steers were 50¢ lower at Boston, 50¢–$1 lower at New York and Philadelphia; and unchanged at Chicago. Cows were generally steady at all markets. Under light receipts bulls were generally steady at eastern markets with prices slightly lower at Chicago. Kosher beef trade was generally dull partly on account of the Jewish holidays. Prices ruled around $1 lower at New York and were generally steady elsewhere.

Veal.—There was a fair demand for veal at Boston but trade elsewhere was slow. Receipts at New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago were liberal and prices showed uneven declines. Medium and common grades constituted the bulk of the supply and declined more than the better grades. Boston was steady, with other markets unevenly $1–$3 lower for the week.

Lamb.—At eastern markets lamb receipts were light, while Chicago had a normal supply. Average weights were seasonally heavy, few light lambs of the better grades being included. Compared with the pre-

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING MARCH 18, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	243	$10.50	244	$10.21	244	$10.10	245	$10.17	242	$10.13	256	$10.01	244	$10.24	247	$10.93	242	$9.95
E. St. Louis	200	10.58	196	10.25	198	9.95	187	10.21	210	10.12	191	10.37	198	10.23	193	11.11	204	10.40
Kansas City	216	9.99	214	9.75	215	9.65	220	9.64	214	9.61	208	9.79	214	9.76	218	10.56	233	9.82
Omaha	241	9.78	249	9.46	244	9.31	240	9.51	247	9.44	247	9.55	245	9.47	246	10.44	251	9.53
S. St. Paul	220	9.68	222	9.67	232	9.54	216	9.79	224	9.78	226	9.79	224	9.67	227	10.58	231	9.66

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING MARCH 18, 1922.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	79,188	22,449	56,739	150,189	31,052	119,137	68,417	20,487	47,930
Denver [1]	8,778	5,939	2,074	10,872	.....	10,352	26,455	22,967	4,853
East St. Louis	18,792	6,975	6,225	61,957	35,643	25,141	4,151	223	3,044
Indianapolis [1]	8,736	4,227	4,683	32,887	8,695	22,495	1,839	1,136	699
Kansas City	39,122	15,926	20,689	43,705	11,766	32,370	27,429	5,819	19,895
Oklahoma City	5,973	2,341	3,621	14,221	1,198	13,315	274	6	268
Omaha	32,789	13,847	18,942	44,493	15,767	28,726	45,601	13,195	32,406
St. Joseph [1]	8,731	2,127	6,358	27,806	6,806	21,050	16,915	2,632	13,753
St. Paul [1]	19,497	7,930	12,737	35,175	7,242	28,394	5,497	3,245	2,096
Sioux City	15,363	9,943	4,965	31,450	10,753	18,707	3,681	604	3,373
Wichita [1]	6,242	2,616	1,822	9,481	142	9,107	866	484	361
Total	243,211	94,320	138,855	462,236	129,064	328,791	201,125	70,798	128,678
Previous week	243,494	90,803	145,972	531,814	148,388	368,927	217,943	93,839	123,227

[1] Week ending Friday, Mar. 17.

ceding Friday, Boston was $1–$2 higher, New York weak to $1 lower, Philadelphia, $2–$3 lower, and Chicago unchanged.

Mutton.—In contrast with other classes of meat, mutton was in fairly good demand both at eastern markets and Chicago. Supplies were light to moderate and moved readily at all times. Boston and New York closed $1–$2 higher, Philadelphia strong to $1 higher, and Chicago steady.

Pork.—Fresh pork found slow sale at eastern markets, and prices were generally weak. Fresh receipts were comparatively light, but there was a moderate supply carried over from the preceding week, which proved burdensome in view of the limited demand. At Chicago supplies were fairly liberal, with the demand slow and uneven. Boston closed barely steady, New York and Philadelphia 50c–$1 lower, and Chicago mostly 50c lower.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, March 17, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	6,553	246	4,570
Denver	4,074	155	4,005
East St. Louis	3,467	3,791	.....
Fort Worth	3,018	2,351	254
Indianapolis	487	164	10
Kansas City	10,243	5,037	2,711
Oklahoma City	1,801	138	.....
Omaha	9,308	.....	2,572
St. Joseph	978	196	1,024
St. Paul	6,426	2,106	532
Sioux City	7,251	50	129
Wichita	2,297	142	.....
Total	55,903	14,376	15,807
Previous week	52,108	13,417	24,546
Same week last year [1]	47,497	15,545	6,069
State destination:			
California	166	563	.....
Colorado	1,517	155	2,764
Illinois	7,423	3,163	2,319
Indiana	2,007	165	10
Iowa	14,428	5,190	633
Kansas	6,023	262	417
Kentucky	290	.....	.....
Louisiana	1	.....	.....
Maryland	40	.....	.....
Michigan	775	.....	1,644
Minnesota	992	94	987
Mississippi	109	.....	.....
Missouri	3,611	3,521	2,841
Montana	.....	1	.....
Nebraska	11,497	773	1,479
New Jersey	65	.....	1,161
New York	22	123	540
Ohio	1,251	107	224
Oklahoma	2,162	138	.....
Pennsylvania	337	.....	468
South Dakota	1,265	8	.....
Texas	1,348	.....	254
Virginia	26	.....	.....
West Virginia	50	.....	.....
Wisconsin	413	113	66
Wyoming	85	.....	.....
Total	55,903	14,376	15,807

[1] Denver not included.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Mar. 17.	Mar. 10.	Feb. 17.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$28.00-30.00	$28.00-29.50	$25.00-27.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	31.00-32.75	32.00-32.50	27.50-30.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	17.50-18.50	18.50-19.50	15.50-17.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	26.00-29.00	26.00-29.00	22.00-24.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	32.00-36.00	34.00-36.00	31.00-32.50
Bellies, D. S.	16.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	13.00-14.50
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	13.00-14.00	12.50-14.00	10.75-14.00
Pure lard, tierces	13.00-14.50	13.50-14.00	12.50-13.00
Compound lard, tierces	14.00-15.00	14.00-14.50	11.75-12.50

LIVE-STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	$9.00-9.60	$8.40-8.75	$8.35-9.00	$8.00-8.65	.....
Good	8.40-9.00	7.75-8.40	7.65-8.35	7.40-8.00	$7.75-8.50
Medium	7.65-8.40	7.00-7.75	7.15-7.65	7.00-7.40	6.75-7.75
Common	6.75-7.65	6.00-7.00	6.35-7.15	6.35-7.00	6.25-6.75
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	9.00-9.60	8.25-8.75	8.15-8.90	8.00-8.75	.....
Good	8.30-9.00	7.75-8.25	7.50-8.15	7.50-8.00	7.75-8.50
Medium	7.50-8.30	7.00-7.75	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	6.75-7.75
Common	6.65-7.50	5.75-7.00	6.15-7.00	6.35-7.00	6.00-6.75
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	5.00-8.25	4.50-7.75	4.85-7.25	4.75-7.50	4.50-7.50
Cows, common-choice	4.25-7.00	4.25-6.25	4.40-6.25	4.25-6.60	4.00-6.25
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.00-6.35	4.00-6.00	3.25-5.25	3.25-5.00	3.25-5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	3.00-4.25	2.50-4.25	2.75-4.40	2.75-4.25	2.25-3.50
Canner steers	4.25-5.25	3.25-4.25	3.25-4.25	3.50-4.25	3.00-4.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	6.00-9.25	6.00-8.75	6.00-9.00	7.50-9.00	3.25-7.25
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00-6.75	4.00-7.75	3.00-7.25	5.00-7.75	3.00-6.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	5.75-7.75	6.00-7.25	5.75-7.65	5.75-7.50	5.00-7.00
750—1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.65-7.75	5.75-7.25	5.65-7.65	5-50-7.50	4.50-7.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	5.40-7.35	5.00-7.00	4.75-7.50	5.00-7.65	4.50-6.75
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.00-5.65	3.25-6.00	3.75-6.25	4.00-6.00	3.00-5.00
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	5.50-7.00	6.25-7.25	6.25-7.75	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.00-5.50	4.00-6.00	5.00-6.25	.....
HOGS.					
Top	10.50	10.50	10.10	10.00	9.85
Bulk of sales	9.80-10.30	10.15-10.50	9.40-10.05	9.65-10.00	9.60-9.85
Heavy weight (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	9.80-10.10	10.10-10.30	9.30-9.90	9.70-9.90	9.25-9.75
Medium weight (200-250 lbs.), common-choice	9.95-10.35	10.25-10.60	9.75-10.00	9.75-10.00	9.60-9.85
Light weight (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	10.15-10.40	10.35-10.50	9.50-10.10	9.85-10.00	9.75-9.85
Light weight (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	9.75-10.30	9.50-10.50	9.25-10.00	9.75-10.00	9.75-9.85
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	9.00-9.45	8.50-8.60	8.25-8.90	8.75-9.25	8.25-9.00
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	8.80-9.10	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.25	8.25-8.75	8.00-8.50
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	8.25-10.00	8.25-9.75	.....	.....	9.75-10.00
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.50-9.50	8.00-9.40	9.50-10.00	9.75-10.00
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	13.50-16.00	13.50-15.85	13.75-15.25	13.25-15.25	12-50-15.50
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	.....	.....	.....	13.00-15.00	.....
Culls and common	10.50-13.25	10.50-13.25	9.00-13.50	10.00-13.00	9.50-12.25
Feeding lambs	11.75-13.75	.....	11.00-13.00	11.75-13.75	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	11.50-14.75	10.25-14.00	10.00-13.50	10.00-13.25	10.25-13.50
Wethers, medium-prime	8.50-12.25	.....	7.25-10.50	8.00-10.25	7.00-10.75
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	7.00-10.50	6.50-9.50	6.50-9.65	6.75-9.60	5.75-9.50
Culls and common	3.50-7.00	3.25-6.50	3.00-6.25	3.50-6.50	2.50-5.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Mar. 21.	Mar. 14.	Feb. 21.	Mar. 21.	Mar. 14.	Feb. 21.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$15.00-15.50	$14.50-15.00	$14.50-15.00	$14.50-15.00	.....	$14.00
Good	14.00-15.00	13.50-14.00	13.50-14.00	13.00-14.00	$13.50-14.00	13.00-13.50
Medium	13.00-14.00	12.50-13.50	12.00-13.50	12.50-13.00	13.00-13.50	11.00-12.00
Common	11.00-12.00	10.50-11.50	10.00-11.00	11.50-12.00	12.00-13.00	10.00-11.00
Cows—						
Good	10.50-11.50	10.00-11.00	11.00-11.50	10.50-11.50	10.50-11.50	10.50-11.00
Medium	10.00-10.50	9.50-10.00	9.50-10.50	9.50-10.00	9.50-10.00	9.50-10.00
Common	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.00	8.00-9.00	9.00-9.50	9.00-9.50	9.00-9.50
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.50
Common	7.00-7.25	7.00-7.25	7.25-7.50	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50
Fresh veal:						
Choice	15.00-16.00	15.50-16.50	17.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	20.00-22.00	.....
Good	14.00-15.00	14.50-15.50	15.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	16.00-18.00
Medium	12.00-13.00	13.50-14.00	14.00-15.00	12.00-14.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00
Common	8.00-10.00	11.00-13.00	12.00-14.00	10.00-12.00	12.50-14.00	12.50-14.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	19.50-21.00	18.50-19.50	17.00-18.00	21.00-22.00	19.00-20.00	22.00-23.00
10-12 lbs. average	19.00-20.00	17.50-18.50	16.00-17.00	20.00-21.00	18.00-19.00	20.00-21.00
12-14 lbs. average	18.00-19.00	16.50-17.50	15.00-16.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-17.50	19.00-20.00
14-16 lbs. average	17.00-18.00	15.50-16.50	14.00-15.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-16.50	18.00-19.00
16 lbs. and over	16.00-17.00	15.00-15.50	13.00-14.00	17.00-18.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-17.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	14.50-15.50	14.50-15.00	14.00-14.50	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	13.50-14.00	14.00-14.50	13.00-13.50	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	13.00-13.50	13.00-13.50	12.50-13.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00
Butts—						
Boston style	16.00-17.00	16.50-17.50	16.00-17.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	28.00-29.00	28.00-29.00	29.00-30.00	28.00-30.00	29.00-30.00	30.00-32.00
Good	27.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	28.00-29.00	27.00-28.00	27.00-29.00	27.00-29.00
Medium	25.00-27.00	25.00-27.00	27.00-28.00	25.00-26.00	26.00-27.00	25.00-26.00
Common	22.00-25.00	22.00-25.00	24.00-26.00	22.00-24.00	23.00-25.00	22.00-24.00
Mutton—						
Good	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00
Medium	17.00-18.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	16.00-18.00	15.00-16.00
Common	11.00-15.00	11.00-14.00	11.00-14.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-15.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 250.)

packer and shipper droves for the week at $10.24 showed a 69¢ decline from the week previous and was the largest of the year to date.

Although the average quality was good mixed weights were greatly in evidence and the number of unfinished hogs slightly greater than recently. The average weight at 244 lbs. was 3 lbs. lighter than a week earlier. Arrivals of packing sows and "southerns" from other markets were comparatively light.

Although best stock pigs were quotable up to $10 at St. Paul at the close, most of the better grades sold early in the week at $9.75. The latter price was obtained only during the high time at Kansas City, the best kinds closing there at $9–$9.25.

Sheep.—Sheep and lamb trade resembled that of the preceding week in its unevenness though fluctuations were less marked as regards both fat lamb prices and the number of offerings. Supplies consisted mostly of lambs with the proportion of weighty kinds considerably greater than heretofore. Nearly half the fat lambs were shorn.

The spread between wooled and shorn lambs of equal weight and quality was around $2–$2.50 at the week-end. Fat lambs sold mostly steady with spots 25¢ higher than a week earlier. Fat, matured sheep, however, were so scarce as to make accurate quotations difficult. In general prices showed 50¢–75¢ advances for the week. Light receipts were largely responsible for maintaining lamb prices despite sharp declines in dressed lamb prices at eastern markets.

WEIGHTY LAMBS PENALIZED.

Fat wooled lambs sold up to $15.85 on the opening day; $15.75 was the top on subsequent days, and bulk of desirable kinds sold at $15–$15.60. Weight was penalized more than at any previous time this season. Most sales of good and choice lambs were made with a heavy end sorted off which sold largely around $13.50. Choice, handy, shorn lambs touched $13.35, but the bulk of arrivals cleared at $12.50–$13.

One load of good 95-lb. wooled yearlings brought $13.50. Shorn yearlings averaging 100 lbs. brought $12, and fall-shorn. Texas yearlings and two-year-olds sold downward to $11. Choice, light, two-year-olds, wooled wethers made $12, and choice, three-year-olds and over brought $11. Choice, handyweight wooled ewes made the season's new top of $9.75, bulk of desirable kinds going at $8.50–$9.40.

One load of lambs of strictly feeder grade arrived. They averaged 49 lbs. and brought $13.75. Shearing lambs in light supply met a fair demand and sold largely at $14–$14.50.

Opening Mar. 20.—Under the stimulus of light receipts and a liberal shipping demand practically all classes of cattle met an active market and an upward price trend and fat she stock gained 15¢–25¢ with top beef steers at $9.30, and the bulk selling at $7.50–$8.60. Canners, cutters, and bulls were strong to 15¢ higher, and veal calves steady. In sympathy with the advance on fat steers, stockers and feeders sold 15¢–25¢ higher.

Under comparatively light receipts, amounting to 37,000 hogs, the market opened 10¢–20¢ higher, with lights up most and retaining the advance. Others closed slow, however, with the advance lost. In spots the close was 5¢–10¢ lower than Saturday's average. Top was $10.60 with the bulk $9.90–$10.50.

Sheep and lambs opened generally steady. Fat wooled lamb top was $15.75 with ewes $8.75 and shorn lambs $13. Fat wooled ewes brought $9.75 and shorn ewes $8.75. Choice, shearing lambs sold at $14.65–$14.75.

California Lamb Crop Short.

Shipments of spring lambs from California to eastern markets will be fully 20% less this year than last, according to information received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Furthermore, the shipping season will probably be two to four weeks later than usual. Cold weather prevailed during most of the lambing season and feed conditions were unfavorable for the proper sustenance of ewes and lambs. As a result it is believed that many of the early lambs will be unfit for shipment East. According to the best information obtainable, approximately 300,000 lambs moved out of California to eastern markets during 1921.

Another factor which is expected to reduce the number marketed is the fact that many flockmasters are planning to hold back a considerable number of their ewe lambs for breeding purposes. The main spring lamb movement is not expected to begin before May and will probably not reach its height until around May 15.

A few contracts are reported at prices ranging $7.50–$8 per head or approximately 12¢ per 100 lbs., f. o. b. California points.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Mar. 18 amounted to 4,199 bales, weighing 1,358,975 lbs., valued at $193,195. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 9,389 bales and 87 sacks, weighing 6,628,740 lbs., and having a valuation of $1,378,781.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Mar. 21, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

The Sugar-Beet Nematode in the Western States. By Gerald Thorne, Assistant Nematologist, and L. A. Giddings, Agent, Office of Sugar-Plant Investigations. Pp. 15, figs. 10. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry, February, 1922. (Farmers Bulletin 1248.)

The Boll-Weevil Problem. Methods of Reducing Damage. By W. D. Hunter, Entomologist in Charge and B. R. Coad, Entomologist, Southern Field-Crop Insect Investigations. Pp. 31, figs. 5. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology, February, 1922. (Farmers Bulletin 1262.)

Water-Stress Behavior of Pima Cotton in Arizona. By C. J. King, Assistant, Office of Biophysical Investigations. Pp. 24, pls. 4, figs. 3. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. (Professional Paper.) Mar. 15, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1018.) Price, 10¢.

Apanteles Melanoscelus, an Imported Parasite of the Gipsy Moth. By S. S. Crossman, Entomological Assistant, Gipsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Investigations. Pp. 25, pls. 3, map. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. (Professional Paper.) Mar. 13, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1028.) Price, 10¢.

The Sunflower as a Silage Crop. By H. N. Vinall, Agronomist, Office of Forage-Crop Investigations. Pp. 32, figs. 8. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. Mar. 18, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1045.)

Game as a National Resource. By T. S. Palmer, Expert in Game Conservation. Pp. 48, figs. 4. Contribution from the Bureau of Biological Survey. Mar. 14, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1049.) Price, 10¢.

Comparison of Corn Oils Obtained by Expeller and Benzol Extraction Methods. By A. F. Sievers, Chemical Biologist, Office of Drug, Poisonous, and Oil Plant Investigations. Pp. 20, fig. 1. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. (Professional Paper.) Mar. 11, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1054.) Price, 5¢.

Cotton-Seed Mixing Increased by Modern Gin Equipment. By W. W. Ballard and C. B. Doyle. Pp. 12, pl. 1. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. Feb. 17, 1922. (Department Circular 205.) Price, 5¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Animal Industry. No. 178. February, 1922. Pp. 19–28. Mar. 16, 1922. Price, 5¢.

Monthly Weather Review. Vol. 49, No. 12. December, 1921. March, 1922. Pp. 637–691, figs. 27, charts, 15. Price, 15¢ a copy, $1.50 a year, payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Special Articles: Streamflow at Wagon Wheel Gap, Colo. By C. G. Bates and A. J. Henry.—Recent improvements in solar radiation observations at Calama, Chile. By C. G. Abbott.—On the structure of anticyclones and cyclones in the stratosphere over Europe. By E. N. Exner.—The Toronto symposium on barometric reductions. By C. L. Meisinger.—Summary of the hurricane of 1919, 1920, and 1921. By W. P. Day.—Hailstorm in Alabama, Nov. 14, 1921. By P. H. Smythe.—Great rainstorm at Mount Wilson, Calif., Dec. 17–21, 1921. By W. P. Hoge.—Storm of Nov. 19–22, in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and the stormy period following. By E. L. Wells.—The Clarkedale, Ark., tornado of Dec. 23, 1921. By J. H. Scott.—Tornado of Dec. 24, 1921, in northeastern Louisiana. By R. A. Dyke.

Great Lakes Harbors Mostly Open.

With the exception of a few points in the Lake Superior district and locally in northern New England, no new ice formed during the week on the main rivers and lakes and the thickness previously reported was materially reduced.

Of the main rivers of the country, only the Missouri from Bismarck northward and the upper portions of the Hudson and the rivers of northern New England remain closed.

The harbors of Lake Superior remain closed as well as the Michigan straits.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION DURING FEBRUARY, 1922.

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago	130,151	50,124	173,805	1,387	530,937
Fort Worth	16,968	11,381	4,709	14	63,032
Kansas City	66,220	15,530	74,282	79	226,641
National Stock Yards	17,192	6,488	11,274	.....	84,807
Omaha	54,298	3,825	114,239	1	182,801
St. Louis	10,604	3,430	3,499	.....	126,564
Sioux City	19,387	774	16,829	66	95,009
South St. Joseph	20,278	4,946	50,116	8	118,863
South St. Paul	14,900	26,075	20,195	.....	179,939
All other establishments	219,155	156,786	306,893	358	1,871,314
Total					
February, 1922	569,153	279,359	775,841	1,913	3,479,907
February, 1921	522,718	252,369	957,751	38	3,770,974
8 months ending February, 1922	5,181,219	2,377,234	8,491,897	11,660	25,357,591
8 months ending February, 1921	5,754,069	2,132,439	8,235,354	17,384	24,752,173

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, 69. Inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 144,817,012 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 28,824,716 lbs. Corresponding inspections for February, 1921: Lard, 153,842,660 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 23,764,954 lbs.

MEAT STOCKS IN COLD STORAGE ON MARCH 1 UNUSUALLY SMALL

Totals for Frozen and Cured Meats Far Below the Average—Cold Storage Egg Season Ended.

Stocks of frozen and cured meats in cold storage on Mar. 1 totaled 623,000,000 lbs., exclusive of trimmings and edible offal, an amount still far below the stocks held on Mar. 1, 1921, and the 5-year average, as shown by the complete cold storage report appearing on this page.

The net increase in the stocks of frozen and cured meats, not including miscellaneous meats, placed in cold storage during February amounted to 56,000,000 lbs., compared with an increase during February, 1921, of 152,000,000 lbs. The movement of these meats into trade channels during February was above the movement in February, 1921, amounting to 232,000,000 lbs. Of this amount frozen and cured pork constituted 211,000,000 lbs. The quantity of meats frozen and placed in cure during February totaled 288,000,000 lbs.

The production of lard during February totaled 127,383,000 lbs. The stocks held on Mar. 1, amounting to approximately 61,000,000 lbs., were practically the same as the stocks held on Feb. 1 but were under the 5-year average by more than 40,000,000 lbs.

FROZEN POULTRY STOCKS DECREASE.

The total stocks of frozen poultry on Mar. 1 amounted to 88,709,000 lbs. This amount indicates a decrease during February of 14,641,000 lbs. This is the largest net decrease ever recorded for that month, the previous high point being a decrease of 13,832,000 lbs. in February, 1920. The stocks left in storage on March 1 were still unusually large, being over 18,000,000 lbs. greater than the 5-year average. Stocks of roasters and turkeys were exceptionally heavy. In the case of the former the Mar. 1 holdings, 33,000,000 lbs., were the largest ever reported for that date.

Apples moved from cold storage at a fairly normal rate. The decrease during February, expressed in terms of barrels, amounted to 1,255,000 bbls. compared with a 5-year average movement of 1,244,000 bbls. During February, 1921, the movement totaled 1,455,000 bbls., but last year's storage season began with abnormally large stocks. Holdings on Mar. 1 totaled 3,058,000 bbls. compared with 3,650,000 bbls. on Mar. 1 a year ago.

Creamery butter stocks on Mar. 1 were 22,557,000 lbs. compared with 27,103,000 lbs. held a year ago. The movement out of storage during February was at about a normal rate, although slower than the out-of-storage movement in February, 1921. The holdings of American cheese on Mar. 1, amounting to 14,953,000 lbs., were the smallest since Mar. 1, 1919. The outward movement during February totaled 6,477,000 lbs., an amount considerably below the average for the preceding 5 years.

The close of the 1921–1922 egg cold-storage season showed only 13,132 cases of eggs on hand on Mar. 1. This is the smallest quantity left in cold storage on Mar. 1 since 1917. The stocks of frozen eggs still show the inflated holdings of the past two years, being 13,120,000 lbs. on Mar. 1, compared with the 5-year average of 10,842,000 lbs. The 5-year average, moreover, is heavily weighted by the 1920 and 1921 holdings. The average Mar. 1 stocks for 1917, 1918, and 1919 were only a little above 6,000,000 lbs.

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.
Holdings on March 1, 1922.

Commodity.	Feb. 1, 5-year average.	Feb. 1, 1921.	Feb. 1, 1922.	Mar. 1, 5-year average.	Mar. 1, 1921.	Mar. 1, 1922.
APPLES.						
Barrels	2,231,817	3,016,100	1,424,025	1,500,000	2,019,646	988,557
Boxes	5,349,800	6,265,664	8,667,397	3,812,000	4,889,686	6,209,275
Total barrels of apples [1]	4,015,084	5,104,655	4,313,157	2,771,000	3,649,541	3,058,315
BUTTER (pounds).						
Creamery	34,742,650	41,485,855	35,047,465	21,924,000	27,103,162	22,557,016
Packing stock	1,758,427	2,846,940	1,447,444	1,434,000	2,625,981	1,517,572
CHEESE (pounds).						
American	32,505,632	25,000,396	21,430,269	22,931,000	17,477,071	14,952,947
Swiss, including block	[2] 2,505,773	3,675,160	3,252,270	[2] 2,194,000	2,950,551	2,986,617
Brick and Munster	[2] 1,064,252	1,492,101	1,710,440	[2] 841,000	1,200,318	1,599,421
Limburger	[2] 678,378	791,094	585,082	[2] 624,000	680,511	492,706
Cottage, pot and bakers'	[2] 2,267,111	3,723,203	1,920,069	[2] 1,961,000	3,318,780	1,676,630
Cream and Neufchatel	[2] 94,119	99,148	228,784	[2] 90,000	57,663	159,388
All other varieties	[2] 3,003,109	5,425,811	3,874,089	[2] 2,656,000	4,771,601	3,540,877
Total cheese	42,118,374	40,206,913	33,001,003	31,297,000	30,456,495	25,408,586
EGGS.						
Cases	172,809	43,440	179,326	25,000	43,050	13,132
Frozen (pounds)	12,602,409	24,926,881	16,209,016	10,842,000	22,363,005	13,119,721
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).						
Broilers	9,554,445	11,496,268	12,545,749	8,920,000	11,827,265	10,264,293
Roasters	22,998,737	23,817,419	37,831,161	20,322,000	23,272,510	33,008,254
Fowls	18,596,616	15,598,373	20,562,450	15,828,000	15,098,230	16,741,317
Turkeys	7,414,747	6,406,899	7,973,379	7,080,000	6,681,929	7,636,761
Miscellaneous varieties	20,808,060	23,777,095	24,437,542	18,210,000	22,121,419	21,058,115
Total frozen poultry	79,372,605	81,096,054	103,350,281	70,360,000	79,001,353	88,708,740
MEATS (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	229,907,756	119,965,084	61,521,518	211,349,000	122,402,433	55,724,948
Beef, in process of cure	(3)	11,391,448	10,426,336	(3)	11,394,305	10,728,087
Beef, cured	34,026,952	11,534,723	6,347,252	33,498,000	12,611,830	7,205,855
Total beef	263,934,708	142,891,255	78,295,106	244,847,000	146,408,568	73,658,890
Pork, frozen	97,940,157	150,594,185	71,721,855	127,573,000	208,888,960	85,135,987
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	(3)	99,319,165	74,266,111	(3)	113,800,884	77,779,697
Pork, dry salt, cured	315,469,913	103,590,202	54,423,481	350,315,000	138,092,111	61,577,886
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	(3)	193,559,871	196,100,156	(3)	227,537,211	223,109,788
Pork, pickled, cured	343,219,958	122,768,270	88,386,683	385,692,000	148,839,211	97,686,583
Total pork	756,630,028	669,831,693	484,898,286	863,580,000	837,158,377	545,289,941
Lamb and mutton, frozen	21,887,723	78,081,704	3,914,057	17,180,000	59,303,550	4,019,183
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	[2] 99,013,510	85,253,796	57,171,040	[2] 101,079,000	95,162,776	56,617,585
Total meats	1,141,465,969	976,058,448	624,278,489	1,226,686,000	1,138,033,271	679,585,599
Lard	93,013,894	83,549,253	61,201,651	101,778,000	117,690,375	61,257,860

[1] Three boxes are considered the equivalent of one barrel. [2] Four-year average.
[3] Prior to 1920, figures for cured meats included those for meats still in process of cure.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen During Month.

Variety.	Jan., 1920.	Jan., 1921.	Jan., 1922.	Feb., 1920.	Feb., 1921.	Feb., 1922.
Beef frozen	23,593,335	12,664,996	8,168,439	13,995,360	11,989,921	6,728,609
Beef placed in cure	9,163,465	7,258,560	6,952,054	9,981,792	6,712,193	8,411,659
Pork frozen	74,500,577	83,054,538	43,719,229	49,452,651	78,665,468	37,469,243
Pork, dry salt, placed in cure	205,572,474	116,902,032	88,866,060	121,353,649	105,956,432	82,492,964
Pork, pickled, placed in cure	193,397,654	162,926,624	160,981,178	129,446,309	159,914,082	151,333,140
Lamb and mutton frozen	1,116,871	1,457,845	599,575	901,973	833,841	1,748,605
Lard produced	149,916,596	149,970,988	145,409,330	98,628,664	140,640,726	127,382,806

Holdings by Sections, March 1, 1922.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central East.	North Central West.	South Central.	Western North.	Western South.
APPLES.								
Barrels	60,229	663,005	32,253	181,309	38,766	12,481	420	94
Boxes	151,332	1,269,391	398,870	1,173,603	966,103	335,313	1,111,851	802,812
BUTTER (pounds).								
Creamery	4,433,679	7,443,850	314,595	8,917,736	658,665	180,605	35,959	571,927
Packing stock	275	290,199	157,526	686,184	328,877	20,564	4,672	29,275
CHEESE (pounds).								
American	1,386,758	5,877,665	174,617	4,931,563	387,620	325,288	64,082	1,805,354
Swiss, including block	2,725	720,929	17,334	1,914,407	125,293	15,972	10,751	179,206
Brick and Munster	.....	123,325	600	1,257,553	126,845	12,210	13,134	65,754
Limburger	.....	110,988	150	305,128	12,940	3,657	4,870	53,973
Cottage, pot and bakers'	29,293	591,009	23,184	924,938	62,632	.....	11,425	34,149
Cream and Neufchatel	.....	87,797	.....	66,003	1,879	.....	2,811	898
All other varieties	.....	2,336,899	7,505	1,017,208	32,097	61,227	11,577	74,364
EGGS.								
Cases	2,541	1,593	340	2,417	1,144	1,893	280	2,924
Frozen (pounds)	502,764	6,965,871	422,489	2,547,886	707,710	89,987	745,403	1,137,611
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).								
Broilers	547,889	3,950,010	112,800	3,966,695	832,157	404,842	84,367	365,533
Roasters	3,370,167	14,071,071	126,241	12,491,342	2,423,871	168,221	90,636	266,702
Fowls	1,274,736	5,544,534	386,328	6,854,483	1,853,333	257,900	229,542	340,461
Turkeys	793,418	4,165,508	83,108	1,351,716	297,942	69,169	73,341	802,559
Miscellaneous varieties	1,755,803	8,881,124	60,560	7,841,373	1,918,277	172,234	107,648	321,093
MEATS (pounds).								
Beef, frozen	3,050,561	7,002,488	399,012	27,953,964	12,865,667	2,870,315	460,187	1,122,754
Beef, in process of cure	429,440	2,418,997	88,852	5,988,440	1,371,591	194,320	67,928	168,519
Beef, cured	281,217	1,811,407	201,751	3,522,157	1,087,585	47,339	76,510	177,889
Pork, frozen	11,335,189	8,836,232	2,829,460	24,270,465	29,604,950	4,133,761	1,190,696	2,935,234
Pork, dry salt in process of cure	846,250	3,048,640	4,527,263	29,080,024	35,573,842	3,801,735	285,500	616,443
Pork, dry salt, cured	1,204,422	2,067,884	2,773,808	28,571,003	22,621,855	3,716,915	45,321	576,578
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	8,233,974	20,897,855	6,928,994	73,124,281	95,591,251	7,164,446	6,177,910	4,991,074
Pork, pickled, cured	6,565,533	9,553,835	3,758,678	40,736,941	28,702,410	3,680,479	2,042,274	2,646,433
Lamb and mutton, frozen	522,612	1,380,839	81,440	397,290	280,660	77,662	1,238,622	40,058
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	2,298,226	4,433,632	1,063,344	22,330,767	21,662,323	2,526,261	776,490	1,526,542
Lard	3,425,548	5,955,189	1,639,004	27,971,542	13,953,125	2,506,621	3,110,027	2,696,804

Dairy and Poultry

EXCELLENT CONSUMING DEMAND CAUSES FIRM BUTTER MARKETS

Higher Prices Fail to Check Active Outlet—Good Demand for Centralized and Storage Stock.

The factor principally responsible for the firm condition of the butter markets and the advances in prices during the week ending Mar. 18 was an excellent consuming demand. For some weeks the demand has been good enough to take care of the current receipts and also good-sized blocks of storage butter, but supplies seemed sufficient and any attempt to push prices higher was met with freer offerings.

During the past week, however, the stocks began to clear better, and the demand was improved to such an extent that the receivers on the larger markets faced a shortage of butter and began raising their asking prices. Even this failed to check the demand, and during the entire week stocks were barely sufficient to take care of buyers' needs.

ALL PRINCIPAL MARKETS FIRMER.

The firmer condition was general on all four of the principal markets. Early in the week when it became evident that prices would advance much of the buying was speculative and buyers took ahead of their needs. Even those who had no regular outlets bought freely, hoping to realize a profit on the expected advances. Later, buyers began to hesitate to pay the advances and business was done on a more conservative scale. Yet there were no signs of any accumulation of any of the grades.

At the close of the week there was some doubt as to the advisability of further advances. Both buyers and sellers were willing to do a conservative business at unchanged prices, but stocks were so light that any unusual demand resulted in an extreme shortage unless there was a corresponding increase in the supplies.

The improved demand was not confined to the larger markets, but seemed to be general all over the United States. This is borne out by the fact that despite a reported increase in the make of nearly all the larger manufacturers many of the creameries are showing a decrease in the size and quantity of shipments to the larger markets.

This was particularly true of the centralizers. Fresh centralized butter was very scarce on all the markets and the very attractive prices offered for this stock compared with the price paid for 92 score failed to attract shipments of any size. Practically all the centralizers, and many others as well, report that they have found larger local outlets and this has reduced the surplus available at the larger distributing centers.

Aside from minor fluctuations, there is a general tendency to an increase rather than a decrease in the receipts. The indications are that there is an increase in the make and an increase in the consuming demand more than sufficient to take care of the available supplies at the price levels which ruled early in the week.

If it were not for the fact that there has been no apparent decrease in the use of storage butter, judging from the quantities moved from storage, the shortage of fresh butter on the markets might be attributed to the shifting from the use of storage to fresh, but the withdrawals have been good compared with previous weeks and especially so compared with last year. Most operators are eager to reduce their holdings of storage and have offered freely, but the demand has been so good that storage butter also shared in the advances of the week.

Although all grades of both fresh and storage butter shared in the better demand and all showed advances over the prices ruling early in the week, fancy butter was the first to clean up. When this ran short buyers turned to the lower scores and to storage butter. Small retailers in competition with the chain stores sought butter a little under fancy at cheaper prices. Fresh centralized was so scarce that only a few of the buyers were able to supply their needs and the price jumped very close to that paid for 92 score.

At the close of the week, while supplies were still light, there was some question as to whether the markets would show further advances. Buyers purchased sparingly and most of the receivers were content to keep stocks moving. The future of the markets, unless influenced by unexpected factors, seems to depend largely on the increase in production and on the reaction of the consumers toward higher prices.

CHEESE MARKETS SUPPORTED BY SCARCITY OF FANCY HELD STOCK

Storage Stocks on March 1 Very Low—Trading at Wisconsin Points Active during Week.

The increasing scarcity of held cheese of good quality seemed to be one of the factors lending considerable support to recent cheese markets. Reports from the eastern markets indicate that during the week ending Mar. 18 dealers were holding firmly to asking prices on held goods, while selling prices made slight advances at New York and Philadelphia.

Storage stocks have been showing good reductions right along, and in the four principal markets at the close of the week were over one-third lighter than a year ago.

The monthly cold-storage report covering the entire country gives Mar. 1 holdings in all storages as 14,953,000 lbs., compared with over 17,000,000 lbs. last year, and a 5-year average of 22,931,000 lbs. This shortage has not only lent aid to the higher prices on held goods, but has contributed also to the comparatively good demand for fresh. At New York City there is now a difference of about 2c-3c in the wholesale prices of fresh and held goods on styles in most demand, which in itself is attracting more trade to the former.

In Wisconsin the week's business was very active on all styles except Daisies, which are still in heavy supply, partly because a great many factories formerly making brick cheese are now turning out Daisies. Numerous dealers sold Daisies during the week practically at cost in order to avoid being caught with a surplus on a possible lower market.

It is reported that some of the Wisconsin condenseries are now turning a good deal of their milk into cheese. The make is also said to be increasing in regular producing sections, although receipts at the markets do not show any large increase. Some Wisconsin cheese is now reaching the New York City market, taking the place of New York State cheese, which is not plentiful. This is especially true in the case of held goods.

At the close of the week there was an unsettled undertone to trading. Many dealers lacked confidence in the outlook, principally because of the increased production which it is expected will soon result in a heavier available supply.

Butter, Cheese, and Egg Report for April 1 To Be Released on April 10.

The preliminary cold-storage report for creamery butter, American cheese, and case eggs for Apr. 1 will be released on Monday, Apr. 10. The final report will be released on Apr. 18 and will be published as soon thereafter as possible in Weather, Crops, and Markets.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING MARCH 18, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	39½	38	39	39	35½
Tuesday	40	39	39½	40	36¼
Wednesday	40	39	39½	40	34¼
Thursday	40	39	40	40	33¾
Friday	40	39	40	40	33½
Saturday	40	39	39½	40	33
Average for week	39.92	38.83	39.58	38.17	34.37
Previous week	38.33	36.25	38.08	38.08	33.79
Corresponding week last year	45.50	45.00	45.58	45.67	37.16

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 fresh twins.)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	20–21	20 –20½	20½–21½	19	.....
Tuesday	20–21	20 –20½	20½–21½	19¾	19¾
Wednesday	20–21	20 –20½	20½–21½	19¼	19¼
Thursday	20–21	19½–20	20 –21½	19¼	19¼
Friday	20–21	19½–20	20 –21½	19¼	19½
Saturday	20–21	19½–20	20 –21½	19	19½
Average for week	20.50	20.00	20.88	19.25	19.45
Previous week	20.25	20.08	20.75	19.08	19.96
Corresponding week last year	27.75	25.37	25.25	21.62	25.12

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	37	Friday	38¾
Tuesday	38	Saturday	38¾
Wednesday	..		
Thursday	..	Average	38.13

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Mar. 18.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	9,965,077	10,171,022	7,777,231
Receipts since Jan. 1	106,991,945	97,026,868	80,098,228
Put into cold storage	445,356	332,090	763,574
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,871,583	2,825,599	2,449,039
Change during week	−2,426,227	−2,493,509	−1,685,465
Total holdings	9,778,269	12,204,496	13,451,381
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,355,075	4,075,056	2,533,940
Receipts since Jan. 1	30,955,241	27,600,166	30,145,880
Put into cold storage	352,830	306,476	696,660
Withdrawn from cold storage	598,147	1,010,401	554,856
Change during week	− 245,317	− 703,925	+ 141,804
Total holdings	4,254,202	4,499,519	6,906,184
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	2,725,596	3,677,141	2,277,231
Receipts since Jan. 1	46,048,347	43,322,751	44,482,562
Put into cold storage	1,006,225	1,367,469	682,206
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,622,180	4,703,942	3,870,850
Change during week	−2,615,955	−3,336,473	−3,187,644
Total holdings	56,716,343	59,332,298	53,457,123
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	369,527	462,576	454,613
Receipts since Jan. 1	2,908,851	2,539,324	3,012,041
Put into cold storage	89,287	21,961	182,296
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,897	871	3,266
Change during week	+ 86,390	+ 21,090	+ 179,030
Total holdings	110,307	23,917	303,187

REPORT OF THE FLUID MILK MARKET FOR MARCH.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities.

[Per quart.]

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city.	Selling price.[1] On routes. Wholesale trade.		Selling price.[1] On routes. Family trade.	Selling price.[1] At retail stores.	Prevailing B. F. test of milk sold.
		Bulk.	Bulk.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Per cent.*
Alabama	Mobile	.....	7.5-12.5	8.75-10	10-16	10-15	3.5
Arkansas	Fort Smith	3.76	10	.....	15	.....	.....
California	San Francisco	6.68	9.8325	10-11	12-13	12	3.75-4.0
	Los Angeles	6.77	.....	13	14	14	4.5
	San Diego	7.93	10.415	12.75	15	15	3.8
Colorado	Colorado Springs	5.16	6.25	9	10	11	3.3-3.7
	Denver	3.76	6.25	7-8	9-10	9-10	3.5-3.8
Connecticut	Hartford	7.05	10	12	14	12-14	3.8
	Bridgeport	.....	9	11	12	12	3.6
	New Haven	7.07	10.5	12	14	14	3.6
Delaware	Wilmington	5.14	9	11	11	13	3.0-3.8
District of Columbia	Washington	6.25	8	10	13	10-12	3.5-4.0
Florida	Jacksonville	8.49	15-16	15	17	17	3.5-4.5
	Miami	11.98	18.75	20	25	25	3.5
Georgia	Atlanta	4.51	7.5- 8.75	10-12	13-18	15-20	4.0
Illinois	Chicago	4.75	5.75-10	11	12	12	3.5
	Peoria	4.30	8	10	12	11-12	3.5-4.0
	Rockford	3.44	5	6	8	8	3.6
Indiana	Indianapolis	3.61-4.13	7.5-8.75	9	11	11	3.6-3.8
	South Bend	3.61	6.5	7	9	9	3.8
	Evansville	4.73	8	9.5	11	11	3.5
Iowa	Des Moines	5.01-5.27	8.75	10	12	12	3.9
	Sioux City	4.30	6.25	8.5	10	.....	3.6
	Davenport	5.05	8	10	12	12	3.8
Kansas	Topeka	3.22	6.25-7.5	7-9	10-11	8-11	3.25-3.8
	Kansas City	.....	.....	10	12	.....	.....
Kentucky	Louisville	3.76	6	7	9	9	4.0
	Lexington	5.01	7.5	8.75-9	15	10-14	4.5
Louisiana	New Orleans	6.53	8.75	12	14	14	4.0
Maryland	Baltimore	5.87	10.5	12	12	.....	4.0
	Cumberland	8.06	11.5	13	15	15	3.8-4.0
Massachusetts	Boston	6.75-6.81	8.25	10.5	13.5	10-13	3.7
	Fall River	8.08	11.25	11-12	13-14	13-14	3.35-3.5
	Springfield	6.98	.....	9-12	12-13	9-12	3.35
	Pittsfield	6.28	10	11	13	12-13	3.7
Michigan	Detroit	4.66	9.5	11	12	12	3.8-3.9
	Grand Rapids	4.56	7	8	9-10	10	3.8
Minnesota	Minneapolis	4.30-5.05	7.75	8.5	10	10	3.5
	St. Paul	4.94	7.75	8.5	10	8.5	3.5
	Duluth	4.30	6.5	8	10	10	3.7-3.8
Missouri	Kansas City	4.62-5.87	8.125-10	10	12	10-12	3.6-3.8
	St. Joseph	3.44	7.5	8	10	10	3.5
	St. Louis	.....	7	8	10	10	3.5
Montana	Butte	4.51	7.5	10	12-13	12-13	3.5
	Billings	.....	5-8.75	8	10	10	3.25
Nebraska	Lincoln	3.31	5.5	7.5	9	9	3.5
	Omaha	3.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	Carson City	6.02	8.75	10	10	10	3.5
New Jersey	Trenton	5.74	9	11	11	13	3.7
New York	Buffalo	6.47	.....	.....	13	12	.....
	New York	[2] 4.19	8	13-14	15	14-15	3.6-3.9
	Rochester	5.88	8.5	11	12.5	.....	3.7
	Albany	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....
	Binghamton	6.19	10	12	13	13	3.8-4.0
North Carolina	Asheville	7.09	11	12	.....	15	4.0
North Dakota	Fargo	3.01-3.74	6.25	8	.....	10	3.5
	Jamestown	4.84	7.5	8	10	10	3.5
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	.....	6.25	6	10-12	10	.....
	Tulsa	4.88	8.75-10	11-13	16	16	3.5-4.4
Ohio	Cleveland	4.40-4.73	7.5	9	11	9-11	3.5
	Cincinnati	4.73-4.94	9	11	12	12	3.6
	Toledo	4.62-4.84	9	9.5	11	11	3.0-3.5
	Columbus	4.73	8	10	11	11	3.8
Oregon	Astoria	5.37	8.75	12	12	15	4.2
	Portland	.....	7.5	8.5	11	.....	3.8
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	5.87	8.75-10	11.5	12	.....	3.5-3.7
	Philadelphia	5.80	8.5-9.5	10	11	11-12	3.7-3.9
	Scranton	6.58	8.5	10	12	12	3.6
	Harrisburg	3.76-4.58	9.5	9.5	11	11	3.4
Rhode Island	Providence	6.83	9.5	10.5	13.5	.....	.....
	Newport	7.82	12	12	14	14	4.1
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	4.30-4.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	Memphis	6.49	7.5-10	10-12	15-16	12-15	4.2
	Nashville	3.91	8.25	9	11	11	4.2
	Chattanooga	3.76	10	9-10	14	14	4.0
Texas	Dallas	4.73	7.5	10	12	11-12	4.0
	Galveston	6.23-6.75	11.25-12.5	.....	15	.....	.....
	El Paso	4.62-4.83	7.5	9	13	10-12	3.8-4.0
	San Antonio	3.76	7.5	10	13	10	4.0
Utah	Salt Lake City	.....	6.25	8	9	10	3.6
Vermont	Burlington	4.36	8	8	12	10	3.6-3.8
Virginia	Richmond	8.49-8.74	11	13	14	.....	3.8
	Norfolk	8.74	11.25	14	16	16	3.8-4.0
Washington	Seattle	5.27	8.75	9.5	13	11	3.5
	Spokane	6.13	9.5	11	13	13	3.6-4.0
	Bremerton	5.20	8.75	10	12	12	3.8
West Virginia	Clarksburg	6.88	10	13.5	15	16	3.8
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	4.53	6.5	7.5	9	9	3.6-3.7
	Wausau	3.87	.....	6.5	8	8	3.5
	Eau Claire	4.41	.....	8.5	10	10	3.7

[1] These prices represent standard, or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butterfat content varying from 3.3% to 4.5% in different cities.

[2] The dealers' buying price for New York City applies to milk purchased in the 200-210-mile zone. For milk purchased in bottles the price was 5.81¢ per quart.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points [1] for Standard or Grade B Milk. (3.5% butter fat.)

Sections.	Number of local markets.	Range of prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.
New England	11	$2.03-3.55	$2.95
Middle Atlantic	8	1.79-2.76	2.31
East North Central	22	1.40-2.32	1.75
West North Central	16	1.22-2.52	1.84
South Atlantic	10	1.76-6.09	3.01
East South Central	4	1.55-2.79	2.06
West South Central	7	1.50-2.71	2.17
Mountain	6	1.40-2.80	1.91
Pacific	11	1.64-3.39	2.48
United States	95	1.22-6.09	2.23

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 lbs. may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

Comparison of February and March Prices for same Markets.

Sections.	Number of local markets.	Average for— Mar., 1922.	Feb., 1922.	Mar., 1921.
New England	10	$2.96	$3.18	$3.31
Middle Atlantic	7	2.37	2.84	2.42
East North Central	18	1.77	1.87	2.46
West North Central	13	1.79	1.84	2.62
South Atlantic	8	3.26	3.31	3.55
East South Central	3	1.81	1.97	2.21
West South Central	5	2.23	2.22	3.63
Mountain	5	2.01	2.05	2.47
Pacific	7	2.51	2.51	2.99
United States	76	2.26	2.38	2.62

Retail Prices of Special Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk

Cities.	Special milk per quart.	Certified milk per quart.	Light cream (18-20% B. F.) per ½ pint.	Cultured buttermilk, per quart.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Boston	17	25	14	.....
New York	18	28	.....	10
Philadelphia	14	28	14	11
Pittsburgh	.....	25	.....	9
Cincinnati	15	25	14	.....
Chicago	23	25	16-17	10-24
Minneapolis	.....	19-21	12	11-13
St. Louis	18	25	17	.....
Washington	16-20	30	15	12
Jacksonville	22	.....	.....	10
New Orleans	18	30	17	12
Nashville	18	.....	16	9
Portland	.....	21	.....	.....
San Francisco	.....	23	16	13
Average	18.09	25	15.27	12

Outlook Mostly Favorable for Irrigation Water in West.

No marked changes occurred during the week ending Mar. 21 in the snow-covered area, except that from Iowa eastward to the lower Lakes, a slight fall occurred near the close. Considerable snow fell during the week in the upper Lake region but much of it has melted.

In other districts there was a very general reduction in depth, the losses being considerable in the Northeastern States, portions of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota, and very generally in the western mountain districts, although there were some increases in the mountains of Washington and Oregon and locally in other States.

In the western mountain districts recent precipitation over the southern sections improved the outlook for a satisfactory supply of water during the coming summer, save over New Mexico. In other mountain States, the outlook continues good, being especially favorable in California and the central Plateau region.

Fruits and Vegetables

MOST LINES EXCEPT POTATOES STEADY TO FIRM DURING WEEK

Shipments of 12 Leading Lines Total 9,083 Cars—New Potatoes from Florida in Markets.

Prices for potatoes tended downward during the week ending Mar. 20 under liberal supplies. New potatoes appeared in several consuming centers. Apples maintained their recent price ranges. Apple stocks in cold storage on Mar. 1 were about 83% of the stocks in storage on the same date last year. Onion prices were steady in consuming markets under lessening supplies. Sweet potatoes were also fairly steady. Cabbage from Florida scored advances during the week but Texas stock declined.

Total shipments of 12 leading lines of fruits and vegetables for the week from Mar. 12 to 18, inclusive, were 9,083 cars, compared with 9,324 cars shipped the previous week. Shipments of boxed apples, cauliflower, new potatoes, spinach, strawberries, tomatoes, and mixed vegetables increased, while cabbage, lettuce, onions, and sweet potatoes moved in lighter volume.

POTATO MARKETS WEAKER.

Potatoes.—Potatoes continued to move in rather heavy volume, averaging about 800 cars daily. Maine, shipping 1,043 cars, and Minnesota, shipping 1,307 cars, furnished nearly half the week's supply of 5,000 cars of old stock. Florida shipped 19 cars of new potatoes. The movement from 18 leading late-shipping States was 4,893 cars, or slightly under the preceding week's shipments from the same group. These States have shipped a total of 139,536 cars during the season to date, compared with 112,558 last season to the same date. Total movement from these States for the entire season last year was 141,410 cars. Maine alone has already exceeded last season's movement by nearly 7,000 cars.

Heavy supplies have caused markets to weaken. New York and Northern sacked Round Whites closed at $1.85–$2.15 per 100 lbs. in leading consuming markets. Carlot sales in Chicago declined 5¢–15¢ to $1.50–$1.70, the low range prevailing the last week in November. Losses of 10¢–20¢ occurred at North Central shipping points where Round Whites sold at $1.20–$1.46, f. o. b., at the end of the week. New York stock held firm at $1.71. Maine Green Mountains, in bulk, lost 10¢–15¢, but strengthened slightly to a close of $1.21, f. o. b. Idaho Rurals held steady at 70¢ cash to growers, but Colorado Rurals declined 10¢, growers receiving 80¢ per 100 lbs. Florida Irish Cobblers ranged $10–$11 per bbl. in eastern markets.

Apples.—Shipments of apples continued in steady volume and supplies were liberal in consuming centers. Box sections furnished 289 cars and 331 moved from barrel-shipping States, making a total movement for the week of 640 cars, compared with 652 the preceding week. New York and Washington shipped 306 and 211 cars, respectively. A year ago 1,371 cars moved from all sections during the corresponding week. Cold storage holdings on Mar. 1 were 988,557 bbls. and 6,209,275 boxes, or a total equivalent to 3,058,315 bbls., compared with 3,649,541 bbls., on Mar. 1, 1921. Demand was limited and markets steady. Northwestern Extra Fancy boxed Winesaps advanced 50¢ in New York to $3.50–$4 and were firm in middle western cities at $3–$4.

Onions.—Shipments of onions were very light, only 126 cars having moved, compared with 191 the week before. Movement to date is about one-fourth the volume of a year ago. Demand and movement were limited and markets steady to strong. Eastern Yellow Globes ranged $8.50–$9.50 per 100 lbs. in eastern markets, reaching high point in Baltimore. California Australian Browns were steady at $8–$8.50 in Chicago and Minneapolis.

Cabbage.—The late cabbage season is about over. New York shipped 41 cars and Wisconsin 3. Total movement for the season to Mar. 18 from the leading late shipping States was 17,035 cars compared with 18,436 last season to the same date. Wisconsin shipped 2,691 cars compared with 4,897 last season. New York has exceeded her total last season's movement by more than 500 cars. Early cabbage shipments decreased from 803 the preceding week to 654 cars, most of the reduction being in the Texas shipments which were 343 cars. Florida sent 240 cars. Markets were well supplied with a stronger tone for Florida pointed stock. Texas stock was slow and weak. Texas Early Flat type was strong in Philadelphia at $40–$45 per ton bulk but declined $5–$10 in other markets to $30–$35.

Celery.—A slight falling off was noticeable in celery shipments, Florida sending 344 cars compared with 377 the preceding week Eleven cars moved from California. Eastern markets assumed a firmer tone while a slight weakening occurred in the Middle West. Washed precooled stock was preferred in the New York City market at $3.25–$3.50.

Sweet potatoes.—Shipments of sweet potatoes decreased from 323 cars the week before to 280 cars. The season's total to date, 16,003 cars, is almost equal to the movement of 16,058 for the same period last season. Markets were steady for eastern stock, but slightly weaker for southern. New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland Yellow varieties ranged $1.65–$2.25 per bushel hamper in eastern markets, while Tennessee Nancy Halls supplied middle western cities at $1.15–$1.50.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Mar. 18.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Mar. 18.	Last season to Mar. 18.	Total last season
Apples:						
Box areas.	289	406	267	53,424	33,500	36,278
Bbl. areas.	331	965	385	28,722	69,213	72,836
Cabbage:						
1921 season	114	157	204	30,428	32,960	33,124
1922 season	654	384	803	[1] 4,738	[1] 2,339	[1] 30,428
Cauliflower.	199	160	111	3,330	3,701	3,823
Celery:						
1921 season	11	55	26	11,328	10,346	10,374
1922 season (Fla.)...	344	397	377	[1] 2,564	[1] 2,495	[1] 4,175
Lettuce.....	481	578	494	8,151	8,502	18,293
Onions.....	126	473	191	20,260	27,236	28,216
Potatoes:						
Sweet.....	280	322	323	16,003	16,058	17,930
White, 1921	5,000	4,251	5,049	191,255	167,995	197,085
White, 1922 (Fla.)...	19	0	4	[1] 25	0	[1] 2,341
Spinach.....	260	331	189	2,363	2,569	4,705
Strawberries	44	160	33	203	252	10,479
Tomatoes...	594	214	552	1,937	747	5,778
Vegetables, mixed....	337	293	316	3,155	3,315	15,216
Total.	9,083	9,146	9,324	370,559	376,394	454,737

[1] Not included in totals.

PRICES OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

Market.	Carloads received.[1]	This season. Mar. 20.	This season. Mar. 13.	One year ago.
POTATOES, Eastern and Northern sacked Round Whites—per 100 lbs.				
New York.....	327	$2.05–2.15	$2.10–2.15	$1.35–1.45
Boston.....	138	1.75–1.85	1.90–2.00	1.25–1.40
Philadelphia...	110	1.90–2.00	2.00	[2] 1.00–1.15
Baltimore.....	20	2.10–2.15	2.05–2.10	1.35–1.45
Pittsburgh.....	136	2.00–2.05	2.05–2.10	1.45–1.50
Cincinnati.....	96	.....	2.00	1.35
Chicago.....	308	[3] 1.50–1.70	[3] 1.60–1.75	[3] 1.00–1.15
St. Louis.....	105	[4] 1.65–1.75	[4] 2.00	[4] 1.20–1.35
Kansas City....	276	[4] 1.85	[3 4] 2.23	[4] 1.75
SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland Yellow Varieties—per bushel hamper.				
New York.....	17	$2.00–2.25	$2.00–2.25	$2.25–2.35
Boston.....	5	2.00–2.25	1.90–2.00	2.25
Philadelphia...	15	1.65	1.65–1.80	1.85
Baltimore.....	1	1.65–1.75	1.50–1.65	2.00–2.10
Pittsburgh.....	30	1.75–2.00	1.65–1.90	1.85–2.00
Cincinnati.....	16	[5] 1.00–1.15	[6] 1.25	[6] 2.00
Chicago.....	18	[5] 1.25–1.35	[6] 1.30–1.40	[6] 2.00–2.10
St. Louis.....	3	[6] 1.15	[5] 1.10–1.15	[6] 1.75
Kansas City....	9	[6] 1.15	[5] 1.15–1.25	[6] 1.60
CABBAGE, Florida Wakefield—per 1½-bu. hamper.				
New York.....	81	$1.25–1.50	$1.00–1.25	$1.75–2.00
Boston.....	16	1.62–1.75	[6] 2.25–2.50	.....
Philadelphia...	42	1.25–1.50	.85–1.25	1.25–1.75
Baltimore.....	22	1.50–1.65	1.10–1.15	1.75
Pittsburgh.....	36	[7] 1.75–2.00	1.00–1.25	[8] 35.00
Cincinnati.....	22	1.00	.90–1.00	[8] 36.00
Chicago.....	84	[7] 1.50–2.00	1.25	[8] 40.00
St. Louis.....	61	[8] 30.00	[8] 30.00	[8] 32.00
Kansas City...	12	[9] 1.50	[9] 1.50–1.75	[9] 2.00
ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Globes—per 100-lb. sack.				
New York.....	41	$8.25–8.50	$8.25–8.50	$0.50–0.60
Boston.....	16	8.50	8.25–8.75	.75–1.00
Philadelphia...	6	8.75–9.00	8.00–8.50	1.00–1.15
Baltimore.....	4	9.25–9.50	8.50–8.75	.90–1.00
Pittsburgh.....	7	8.00–8.25	8.25–8.50	1.00
Cincinnati.....	1	8.50	8.25–8.50	.50– .75
Chicago.....	48	[10] 8.00–8.50	7.50–7.75	.75–1.00
St. Louis.....	10	[11] 8.00–8.25	[11] 8.25–8.75	[11] .35– .70
Kansas City...	16	8.00	7.50	.50– .60
APPLES, New York Baldwins A 2½-inch—Barrels.				
New York.....	49	$7.25–7.50	$7.50–7.75	$5.00–5.50
Boston.....	22	8.00–8.50	8.50	5.50–6.00
Philadelphia...	22	7.50–8.00	7.50–8.00	5.00–5.50
Baltimore.....	6	7.00–7.50	7.00–7.25	5.50–6.00
Pittsburgh.....	61	7.25–8.00	7.50–8.00	4.75–5.25
Cincinnati.....	9	7.25–7.50	7.50–7.75	5.50–6.00
Chicago.....	11	8.00–8.50	7.75–8.25	5.50–6.00
St. Louis.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City...	3	.....	.....	.....
APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps—Boxes.				
New York.....	161	$3.50–4.00	$3.25–3.50	$3.25–4.50
Boston.....	20	.....	3.00–3.50	[12] 2.45–4.65
Philadelphia...	26	3.00–3.25	3.00–3.75	2.75–3.75
Baltimore.....	22	.....	.....	3.25–3.50
Pittsburgh.....	27	3.00–3.25	3.25–3.50	2.75–3.50
Cincinnati.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Chicago.....	52	3.00–3.50	3.00–3.50	3.25–3.75
St. Louis.....	5	.....	.....	[12] 3.00–4.10
Kansas City...	7	3.50–3.75	3.50	3.50–4.00
CELERY, Florida Golden Self-blanching—10-inch crates.				
New York.....	68	$2.50–2.75	$2.50–3.00	$2.50–2.75
Boston.....	20	3.00	2.50–2.75	2.50–2.75
Philadelphia...	28	2.75–3.25	2.50–2.75	2.75–3.00
Baltimore.....	9	3.00–3.25	2.50–2.75	3.00–3.25
Pittsburgh.....	9	3.00–3.50	2.25–2.50	[3] 2.75–3.00
Cincinnati.....	23	2.40–2.75	2.75–3.00	2.65–2.75
Chicago.....	43	2.75–3.00	3.00–3.25	2.75–3.00
St. Louis.....	9	3.25	3.00–3.25	3.00–3.25
Kansas City...	9	3.75	4.50	.....
Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.				
POTATOES (100 lbs.).				
Rochester, N. Y....		$1.71	$1.64–$1.68	$1.00
Presque Isle, Me....		[2] 1.21	[3] 1.31	[3] .90
Grand Rapids, Mich	$1.42– 1.46	1.40– 1.50	$0.95– 1.00	
Minneapolis, Minn..	1.20– 1.30	1.40– 1.50	.85– .95	
Waupaca, Wis.....	.....	1.40– 1.45	.90– .95	
Idaho Falls, Idaho..	[13] .70	[13] .70	[13] .80	
Greeley, Colo.....	[13] .80	[13] .85– .90	.....	
CABBAGE (ton).				
San Benito, Tex....	10.00	10.00	.....	
ONIONS (100 lbs.).				
Eastern points.....	8.00	8.25– 8.50	.50– .60	
APPLES (box).				
Spokane, Wash.....	2.00– 2.75	2.50– 2.65	2.25	
CELERY (crate).				
Sanford, Fla.....	2.00– 2.25	1.75– 2.00	1.50– 1.65	

[1] Week ending Mar. 20.
[2] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[3] Car-lot sales.
[4] Minn. Red River Ohios.
[5] Tenn. Nancy Halls.
[6] Barrels.
[7] Florida, 100-lb. crates.
[8] Texas flat per ton bulk.
[9] Texas flat per 100 lbs.
[10] Calif. Australian Browns
[11] Red varieties.
[12] Auction sales.
[13] Wagonloads, cash to growers.

Grain

CASH WHEAT AND CORN ADVANCE DURING WEEK; RECEIPTS LESS

Corn Futures Lose—Wheat Futures Gain Slightly—Milling Demand for Wheat Shows Increase.

Wheat futures closed rather strong for the week ending Mar. 18. During the first part of the week the market lacked strength because of a falling off in export buying and in the demand from mills, and also because of improved weather conditions in the Southwest. May wheat advanced steadily, however, during the latter part of the week and closed on Mar. 18 at $1.39¼, 2¢ above the close on Mar. 11. July wheat advanced 3¼¢ during the week and closed at $1.21.

The principal causes given for the advance were the better export and milling demand, and predictions that Europe would buy more wheat than had been expected. Light receipts and stronger markets for cash grains were also factors. Prices generally seemed unsettled, however, and were readily influenced by reported changes in conditions in the world's markets, as well as by local market conditions.

CASH WHEAT 4 TO 5 CENTS HIGHER.

Cash wheat at Chicago advanced more than the futures, No. 2 Red being quoted at $1.38–$1.40 which was 5¢ above the prices quoted on Mar. 11. Light receipts were an important factor, only 108 cars having been received compared with 154 the previous week and 349 for the corresponding week last year. There was a good milling demand based apparently upon a more active flour trade.

Receipts of wheat fell off at Kansas City also, amounting to only 547 cars as compared with 805 for the previous week. Reports from country dealers indicate that stocks in country elevators have decreased and that the bad condition of the country roads has practically stopped movement from the farms. There was a good demand from mills, especially from those in the Northwest, but at the same time it was claimed that some were holding off purchases awaiting the distribution of the large stocks in the terminal elevators. Some mills, however, were said to be selling their May hedges and taking cash wheat. The higher grades were in best demand but there was also more liberal buying of the poorer grades. Some export demand from the Gulf ports was reported and premiums were advanced there about 2¢ per bushel. Bids from the Gulf on Mar. 18 were about 6¢ over the Chicago May wheat quotation.

Winter wheat mills in the Southeast were good buyers of wheat at Cincinnati during the interval of higher options but receipts, especially of good wheat, were light and dealers state that consignments or purchases from country points are difficult to obtain.

The cash wheat market continued extremely irregular and unsettled at New York, but Saturday's quotations were 2¢–3¢ higher than at the close of the previous week. The cash market was greatly influenced by the futures, and a strengthening factor was the reported sale during the latter part of the week of 1,000,000 bus. of new crop wheat to Germany for July and August shipment at about $1.44½. Receipts were light.

Although May corn at Chicago closed the week at a decline of about 1¢ from the quotation at the close of the previous week, cash corn was 1¢–3¢ higher at the various markets. Light receipts and a light country movement, together with a fair export and local demand, contributed to the strength of the market. Receipts at Chicago were 833 cars, compared with 2,195 for the previous week and 1,609 for the corresponding time last year. Only 214 cars were received at Kansas City and 72 at Cincinnati.

SOUTHERN DEMAND IMPROVES.

Some improvement was noted in the southern demand and Kansas City dealers were encouraged by new inquiries for corn for export to Europe. The decline in the hog market had a depressing effect on the corn market, but this was offset at Kansas City by the absence of pressure from renters to sell corn. New York reported more interest from industrial buyers of corn and a larger export business. Spring work is expected to further curtail the movement of corn from the farms.

The oats market held steady during the week. There was a fair domestic but little export demand. Rye prices advanced 2¢–3¢ during the week. Some export inquiries from Scandinavia were reported. No. 2 rye was quoted at 94¢ Kansas City, $1.06–$1.07 Cincinnati, and $1.16½ track New York.

The visible supply of corn was increased 1,531,000 bus. during the week to 46,609,000 bus. The wheat visible decreased 673,000 bus. to 38,179,000 bus. There was a large increase of wheat and flour on ocean passage, the amount this week being reported at 68,584,000 bus., compared with 65,336,000 last week. Shipments of wheat from Argentina and Australia for the week were said to have been 11,000,000 bus., or 3,000,000 more than last week. Stocks of grain in store at Fort William and Port Arthur were 27,242,276 bus. of wheat, 4,730,949 bus. of oats, and 1,804,130 bus. of barley. The Canadian visible supply of wheat was reported as 54,938,320 bus. Exports of wheat from United States ports were less than for the previous week, but exports of corn were slightly larger.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Mar. 18, 1922:					
Atlantic ports[1]	870	2,995	434	209	95
Gulf ports[2]	502	756	26	.....	17
Pacific ports[3]	472	.....	.....	23	.....
Total	1,844	3,751	460	232	112
Previous week	2,247	3,492	269	296	290
Corresponding week last year	2,266	3,430	15	216	426
Total July 1, 1921, to Mar. 18, 1922	162,331	66,910	1,840	19,328	8,479
Corresponding period last year	202,451	21,747	2,564	17,438	29,492

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GRAIN FUTURES.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	May	137¼	132½	133⅞	132¼	135⅜	138¾
	July	117⅜	115⅛	115⅝	114¼	116¾	119⅜
Corn	May	63	60⅞	61⅛	59⅝	61¼	62⅜
	July	65⅞	63⅜	64	62⅝	64	65⅜
Oats	May	39½	38¼	38¼	37¼	38¼	39½
	July	41¼	40¼	40⅛	39⅝	40¼	41¼
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	May	125¼	120¾	122	120	123¼	126
	July	110¼	107⅝	108	106⅞	109¼	112⅜
Corn	May	56¾	54¾	55	53½	55¼	56½
	July	59¾	58	58	56⅝	58¼	59⅝
Oats	May	36¼	35¾	35⅝	34⅞	35⅝	35⅞

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week ending Friday, March 17, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Hard Winter	No. 2	134	132	131¼	129	.....	135
Red Winter	No. 3	.....	.....	131½	130	126	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	157	155	151	156	156	161
	No. 2	149	149	146	148	148	157
	No. 3	141	141	137	137	142	149
	No. 4	132	133	130	130	135	143
Northern Spg.	No. 1	149	149	144	144	148	154
	No. 2	.....	.....	137	141	146	.....
	No. 3	134	.....	.....	132	137	145
	No. 4	125	125	124	.....	119	.....
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	146⅜	144½	145	143¾	146	146⅝
	No. 3	142⅝	142	144⅜	144	142⅞	146⅜
Hard Winter	No. 1	138	131⅝	132½	125	141½	133⅜
	No. 2	134⅜	129⅞	127¾	127¼	133	134⅞
	No. 3	133¼	131¾	131¾	139⅞	131⅞	135
	No. 4	.....	124⅝	116⅜	123½	121½	129⅜
Red Winter	No. 3	.....	126	125	.....	126½	129
	No. 4	125⅜	123½	124	120	120	.....
OMAHA.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	.....	131	128	.....	133	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	128¾	126	124	.....	.....	128½
	No. 2	126⅞	124⅜	124⅞	127	124⅞	129⅛
	No. 3	123⅜	124¼	121¾	.....	122½	125
	No. 4	122½	121	.....	.....	.....	118
Yellow Hrd.	No. 2	125	.....	.....	.....	123	125
	No. 3	123	.....	.....	.....	122	125
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 1	.....	148	145	.....	.....	146
	No. 2	146½	147½	144	138	140½	141
	No. 3	.....	141	141	137	135	138¼
	No. 4	141	139¼	138	.....	133	133¼

CORN.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	62¾	62¼	60¾	59	60	61¾
	No. 3	60¼	60¼	59	57	58½	60
	No. 4	59¼	57¼	.....	.....	57¼	58¾
Yellow	No. 1	60	58½	.....	.....	59½	.....
	No. 2	58¾	58	57	56	58½	60
	No. 3	57½	56½	55⅜	55	56½	59
	No. 4	56½	55¾	55¼	54½	55¾	58
Mixed	No. 2	58	57½	56½	55½	57	59
	No. 3	57	56½	55¾	54½	56½	58
	No. 4	56	55½	55	54	55¾	57½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 2	.....	.....	50¾	51	51	53
	No. 3	51½	50¼	49¼	48¼	49¼	51½
	No. 4	50½	48¾	47¼	46¼	48¼	.....
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	54	53½	53⅛	52	52¾	54½
Yellow	No. 2	54	53⅞	54	54	55	56½
Mixed	No. 2	53½	53½	53	52	52½	54½
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	53¼	52½	51⅝	50⅜	51⅝	52¾
	No. 2	53	52½	51⅝	50	51½	52½
	No. 3	52½	52	.....	51¼	.....	52¼
Yellow	No. 1	53	.....	51½	49¾	51⅛	52½
	No. 2	53	52	51¼	49¾	51	52¼
	No. 3	52¾	51¼	50⅞	49⅞	50⅝	52
Mixed	No. 1	.....	51	.....	49¾	.....	51¼
	No. 2	52	51	50½	48¾	50¼	50¾
	No. 3	51½	50	50	.....	49⅞	50⅜
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	.....	58½	58	.....	.....	60½
	No. 2	59	58	58	57	58	59½
	No. 3	57	57	.....	.....	57½	.....
Yellow	No. 2	59½	58½	58	56½	57¾	59¾
	No. 3	59	57¼	57	55½	56½	58¼
	No. 4	57	.....	56	.....	55½	.....

OATS.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	42½	41½	39½	.....	41½	.....
	No. 2	39¾	38¾	38½	38	39	38¼
	No. 3	36½	36	35	34½	35	36
	No. 4	35	34¼	34	33	33¾	35
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	35¾	34¼	34½	.....	33½	34½
	No. 3	34	33¼	32¾	32¼	32½	33¾
	No. 4	33¼	33	32½	32	32¼	33½
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 3	37	36⅜	36	35⅝	35¾	36
	No. 4	.....	35½	35	.....	.....	36⅝
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	34⅛	33¾	33¾	32⅞	33⅝	34⅝
	No. 4	34	33¼	33⅛	32½	33¼	34¼
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	39	38½	.....	.....	38	39¾
	No. 3	37	36¾	36½	36¼	36¾	37½
	No. 4	36	36	36	35½	36	37

RYE.

CHICAGO.							
No. 2		.....	102	99¾	98	101¼	103¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	99	98	95	93	94	98

Hay and Feed

SHIPMENTS OF HAY CONTINUE LIGHT; PRICES FAIRLY FIRM

Receipts of Good Grades During Past Week Were Not Equal to the Demand at Most Points.

Hay prices at the principal markets held fairly firm for the week ending Mar. 18 and at several western markets advanced 50c–$2 per ton because the receipts of good hay were not equal to the demand. There has been no improvement in the general demand, however, and increased receipts would probably result in lower prices at practically all of the markets.

The receipts of hay in car loads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Mar. 11 and 18, 1922, and Mar. 19, 1921 are given in the following table:

City.	1922		1921
	Mar. 18.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 19.
Boston	65	79	.....
New York	169	94	182
Philadelphia	74	78	.....
Pittsburgh	110	143	70
Cincinnati	108	118	112
Chicago	129	181	269
Minneapolis-St. Paul	134	160	81
Kansas City	433	314	469
Los Angeles	180	129	93
San Francisco	55	.....	54

GOOD TIMOTHY SCARCE.

Timothy.—Good grades of timothy were very scarce in all markets and an urgent demand from local buyers developed at Chicago and other western markets. Eastern markets continued dull and although receipts were light dealers continued to buy for their immediate needs only. There was a good amount of poor quality hay among the arrivals which generally sold at fairly heavy discounts, dealers preferring to take reduced prices rather than pay storage. Southern markets continue inactive although some slight improvement in the demand from industries was noted in some sections. While quotations from shippers were advanced and the distributing markets were higher there was apparently no increase in the volume of business in the southern markets.

The bad condition of the country roads was largely responsible for the light shipments of hay to market and with the spring work coming on no great increase in the movement is expected.

Alfalfa.—Kansas City reported a good general demand for alfalfa during the week, and the States as far north as New England were good buyers. The Southeastern States were also good buyers and there was a fair demand from Texas and other Southwestern States. Because of the late spring the first new hay, which normally is available early in April at Kansas City, will not come into the market before about the first of May. Alfalfa distributors in the Chicago territory have advanced their prices $1 per ton in an effort to obtain sufficient hay for their needs.

The demand for high grade alfalfa is very urgent in southern California and choice rabbit alfalfa was quoted as high as $38 per ton at Los Angeles. Scarcity of offerings and cold weather which is delaying the growth of the new crop caused a firm alfalfa market at San Francisco also.

Prairie.—The higher prices of timothy and alfalfa caused prairie prices to hold firm.

(Concluded on page 261, column 2.)

FEED MARKETS IRREGULAR AND UNSETTLED; DEMAND INACTIVE

Easier Tone Noted in Western Markets—Eastern Inquiry Decreased—Offerings Heavier.

The demand for feedstuffs during the week ending Mar. 18 was even less active than it was during the preceding week. An easier tone developed in western markets and for the first time in many months southwestern mills were soliciting bids for bran for nearby shipment as well as for April, May, and June shipment. The eastern inquiry for feedstuffs has materially decreased, indicating that consumers are sufficiently supplied for current needs at least.

Production of most feeds, particularly those containing a high protein content, remained satisfactory. Stocks and receipts in markets were fair. Movement was light.

Wheat mill feeds.—Improved offerings from the Northwest and Southwest together with a slow country demand resulted in lower prices, especially for bran. Shorts and middlings were fairly firm. Mills were seeking an outlet for deferred shipment and a few reported difficulty in obtaining shipping instructions. Production of wheat-feeds was fair and appeared ample to meet present requirements. Flour middlings and reddog were quoted about unchanged from last week; the demand for these feeds was light. Stocks, receipts, and movement were good.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—The demand for cottonseed meal and cake in most markets was indifferent. Sales in the Southwest were reported as satisfactory, and a few Western mills contracted for small supplies from Southeastern mills. Stocks of cottonseed cake and meal at mills were larger than at this time last year. Seed stocks at mills indicate that total production this season will be less than last year. Supplies in dealers' hands are considered by the trade to be larger than normal for this season of the year and sales by country dealers are slow. Resellers' prices in a few markets were $1.50–$2 less than were asked by mills. Hulls were in good request at slightly higher prices. The movement was light.

Linseed meal and cake.—Both the export and the domestic demand for linseed cake and meal were quiet. Production was light and a few mills were reported as closing down because of their inability to obtain flax. Prices were slightly lower. Offerings by Buffalo jobbers were plentiful. Mills quoted firm prices. Stocks and movements were fair.

Gluten feed.—The gluten feed situation remained unchanged. The demand was fair and production fairly heavy. In order to stimulate sales the larger manufacturers have advised the trade that prices now quoted are guaranteed against decline on date of shipment. The gluten meal production also improved. Because of the high protein content of this feed, which is about 40%, and the comparatively higher prices asked for other high-protein feeds, there has been a steadily increasing demand from mixed feed manufacturers. Stocks, receipts, and movement were good.

Hominy feed.—Little interest was shown in hominy feed. Offerings were liberal and a few mills were reported as having stored several thousand tons of this feed with the

(Concluded on page 261, column 2.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, MARCH 18, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	27.50	29.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	27.50	23.00	21.00	23.50	[2] 25.00	19.50	.....	[2] 15.50	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	27.50	23.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	24.00	18.50	22.00	[2] 14.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	24.50	27.00	22.00	24.50	26.50	25.50	20.00	20.00	20.50	22.00	18.00	19.00	[2] 12.75	.....	.....
No. 1 light, clover mixed	.....	28.00	22.00	25.00	26.50	26.50	.....	19.50	21.00	22.00	[2] 18.50	.....	[2] 15.25	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	23.50	23.00	.....	25.00	.....	25.50	21.50	19.50	21.50	20.00	[2] 18.00	.....	[2] 13.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	23.00	21.50	[2] 18.00	[2] 19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	26.00	33.00	32.00	26.00	23.00	.....	[2] 24.00	22.50	.....	22.00	25.00	20.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	24.00	22.00	.....	[2] 21.00	20.50	.....	19.50	22.00	18.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	21.50	20.00	.....	[2] 18.00	18.00	.....	16.50	.....	16.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	16.50	16.00	11.50	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	15.00	.....	9.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	13.50	.....	8.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00
No. 1 oats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	18.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	32.50	32.75	31.50	33.00	34.50	35.00	27.25	29.50	30.00	26.75	23.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	32.75	33.50	32.00	36.00	34.50	.....	28.50	30.00	32.00	.....	.....	24.00	23.50	37.00	36.00
Hard winter	32.50	33.50	31.50	.....	34.50	.....	.....	29.50	31.00	26.75	.....	24.00	23.25	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	34.00	34.00	33.00	34.00	.....	37.00	.....	32.00	32.00	29.00	25.00	28.50	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	.....	.....	33.00	35.00	.....	.....	.....	27.50	.....	47.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	37.00	.....	36.00	.....	.....	32.00	34.50	.....	.....	.....	27.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.75	.....	33.50	29.00	.....	27.50	26.25	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	35.25	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.50	.....	.....
Rye middlings	32.00	.....	31.00	31.00	.....	.....	.....	[2] 28.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00
High protein meals:															
Linseed	56.00	57.50	56.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.75	56.00	53.50	53.00	.....	53.50	.....	55.00
Cottonseed (41%)	52.50	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	45.00	47.75	51.00	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	38.00	44.00
Cottonseed (36%)	48.50	47.50	47.00	.....	43.00	44.00	41.00	44.75	47.25	46.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (50%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.50	23.50	.....	23.00	.....	22.00	20.50	29.00	.....
Gluten feed	.....	37.65	38.25	.....	.....	33.00	.....	37.05	36.50	32.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	27.00	27.25	27.25	29.00	29.00	.....	.....	24.00	.....	22.00	.....	21.50	24.50	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	27.00	27.00	27.25	29.00	28.75	.....	.....	24.00	.....	21.50	.....	21.00	23.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	32.00	25.00	.....	24.50	[3] 35.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	39.50	.....	40.00	34.00	37.50	.....	29.70	.....	.....	24.00	.....	24.00	29.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

Seeds

UNFAVORABLE SOWING WEATHER RESULTS IN DULL SEED TRADE

No General Advance in Prices During Week—Large Arrival of Italian Red Clover at New York.

Unfavorable sowing weather for the third consecutive week brought about by too much rainfall further retarded the demand for field seeds. Warm weather and sunshine are needed to liven up the trade and induce country merchants to replenish small stocks. No far-reaching gains were made in prices of any seeds during the week ending Mar. 18, but alfalfa and sweet clover prices were considered firmer and a little higher in a few markets. Alsike clover, timothy, and Japanese millet were quoted lower in several important markets.

Clovers and alfalfa.—In a few markets, seedsmen were reducing their prices on red clover but taking the country as a whole the market for this seed was considered to be unchanged from the previous week.

The first large arrival in many weeks of Italian red clover seed at New York was reported for the week ending Mar. 18. About 273,700 lbs. arrived from Italy and 102,700 lbs. from Germany, both subject to the seed importation act. Several more consignments of Italian seed are expected within a few weeks. About 121,000 lbs. of crimson clover from France and 22,000 lbs. of white clover from Germany arrived at New York.

CRIMSON CLOVER PRICES FIRM.

Prices for crimson clover are considered firm but the demand usually does not become active until after the domestic crop is harvested. A few markets increased their prices 50¢ per 100 lbs. on alfalfa seed and the trend was considered upward for this seed, as well as for sweet clover.

Grasses.—About 169,000 lbs. of timothy was exported to Great Britain during the week and the export demand at New York was still reported as good. The export demand for Kentucky bluegrass and redtop at important eastern seaports continues to be fairly good. Declines of 5¢–25¢ in timothy prices occurred in several markets, but some of the largest seedsmen anticipate much more business in this commodity as soon as the soil in many sections is in better shape to work. Prices for other grass seeds were considered to be firm but remained at last week's levels. About 11,300 lbs. of rye grass arrived at New York from Great Britain.

Millets and sorgos.—Japanese millet was 25¢–50¢ per 100 lbs. lower in a few markets and other millets were about 10¢ lower in one or two important markets, which seemed to indicate a slight weakening in the position of these seeds from the preceding week. A late spring, however, would enhance the demand for millet as well as for sorgo seed. A summary of reports received recently from millet seed shippers appears in this issue.

Miscellaneous.—About 80,300 lbs. of rape arrived at New York from Holland. Approximately 495,600 lbs. of canary mostly from Argentina and 163,600 lbs. of sunflower seed from Argentina were imported at New York during the week. The total imports of these seeds at New York since Jan. 1 amount to 1,254,300 lbs. of canary (all from Argentina except 44,000 lbs. from Italy) and 643,680 lbs. of sunflower seed from Argentina.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, MARCH 18, 1922.

For best grades of seed offered by seedmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

[In dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Av. for U. S. Mar. 19, 1921.	Av. for U. S. Mar. 20, 1920.
Clovers:	P. ct.	P. ct.														
Red clover	99.4	92	26.50	26.00	26.50	26.50	26.90	26.50	25.50	27.00	25.00	23.00	24.00	24.50	21.15	57.65
Alsike clover	98.3	91	19.50	19.00	21.50	19.50	19.65	20.25	19.00	20.50	18.50	19.00	20.60	23.00	24.95	59.05
White clover	96.9	91	36.00	34.00	46.00	36.00	40.00	38.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	48.00	37.00	47.00	59.00	62.55
Crimson clover	98.2	91	11.00	11.00	10.25	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	11.75	.....	7.65	12.40
Sweet clover	98.9	90	9.00	9.00	12.00	9.00	9.00	9.25	8.50	8.50	9.75	8.50	9.50	9.00	11.15	35.80
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	18.00	23.00	.....	.....	16.75	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	27.35	31.40
Alfalfa	99.5	91	18.50	18.50	20.00	19.25	19.50	19.75	19.50	19.50	19.50	18.50	18.00	19.50	18.50	41.85
Grasses:																
Timothy	99.6	93	7.50	7.25	8.00	7.35	7.00	7.40	7.30	6.75	6.90	7.00	7.75	8.00	7.05	13.95
Redtop	93.2	90	24.00	23.00	24.00	24.50	26.00	25.50	23.40	25.00	24.20	25.00	25.00	.....	14.85	20.20
Kentucky bluegrass	83	78	52.00	50.00	49.00	50.00	53.00	50.50	53.00	52.00	60.00	55.00	48.00	.....	27.65	30.40
Canada bluegrass	.....	.....	39.00	36.00	.....	37.50	.....	38.50	37.00	38.00	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchard grass	86.9	87	17.50	17.50	19.00	18.50	21.00	19.00	17.50	20.00	20.00	19.00	19.00	.....	15.00	26.00
Italian rye grass	97.9	83	8.50	8.50	10.00	8.75	.....	9.50	9.75	11.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	.....	7.70	.....
Perennial rye grass	97.9	83	9.00	8.50	10.00	9.25	.....	9.75	10.15	11.50	10.00	11.00	12.00	.....	7.85	.....
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	31.00	28.00	34.00	.....	.....	26.50	.....	.....	30.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	18.50	18.00	24.00	21.00	.....	.....	18.00	22.00	.....	15.00	19.00	.....	23.10	36.00
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	16.10	29.70
Millets:																
Golden millet	98.8	93	3.50	2.50	3.40	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.50	2.35	1.75	1.80	.....	3.10	6.00
Common millet	98	93	3.25	.....	.....	2.50	2.50	.....	2.00	2.25	.....	1.50	1.80	.....	2.35	4.05
Siberian millet	97.9	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	2.75	.....	2.00	2.00	.....	2.00	3.85
Hungarian millet	97.5	93	3.50	3.75	.....	2.75	2.75	.....	2.50	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.70	8.20
Japanese millet	96.4	89	4.50	5.00	.....	4.00	.....	.....	4.25	4.25	.....	3.50	5.00	.....	6.85	13.90
Broom-corn millet	99.3	92	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.35	3.00	2.00	2.00	.....	2.00	3.60
Sorgos ("cane"):																
Amber sorgo	97.9	88	.....	2.50	3.75	.....	.....	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.25	1.75	2.25	.....	2.00	3.35
Orange sorgo	97.9	88	.....	2.50	3.75	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	2.50	1.85	2.50	.....	2.25	3.60
Grain sorghums:																
Kafir	98.1	91	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	1.75	2.50	.....	1.85	3.10
Milo	97.7	91	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.35	.....	1.85	2.65	.....	1.90	3.00
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	4.00	6.00	.....	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.25	4.25	3.50	4.00	.....	3.75	13.85
Rape	99.2	92	7.25	7.00	7.50	7.75	8.50	8.50	7.65	8.00	8.00	8.50	.....	.....	8.25	11.55
Vetches:																
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	12.50	12.50	13.50	12.50	13.50	.....	13.50	13.50	13.00	.....	15.00	.....	13.15	29.95
Common vetch	98.7	92	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	8.00	.....	.....	6.50	.....	.....	8.25	.....	7.55	10.10
Peas:																
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.25	5.00	5.75	5.50	.....	.....	5.50	6.25	6.00	.....	.....	.....	4.20	6.05
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.00	4.40	.....	.....	4.00	3.50	.....	3.75	4.25	.....	.....	4.70	10.45
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	3.50	3.65	.....	.....	3.75	3.35	5.00	4.25	3.40	.....	.....	6.00	9.35
Seed grains:																
Seed corn	99.3	94	.....	.....	1.25	.90	.....	1.50	.95	1.60	1.10	1.50	2.50	.....	1.99	3.10
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	2.10	2.00	.....	1.75	1.65	.....	2.45	3.70
Seed oats	98.6	95	.80	.....	.65	.80	.....	.60	.55	.60	.65	.75	.....	.....	.80	1.30
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	1.25	1.10	.90	.....	.85	.85	1.20	1.00	.....	.....	1.30	2.10
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.40	1.35	1.40	.....	1.50	1.50	1.75	1.45	.....	.....	.....	2.10	2.40
Seed buckwheat	98.6	93	.....	1.10	1.55	1.20	.....	.....	1.35	1.35	1.55	1.50	.....	.....	1.60	2.00

MILLET SEED SHIPMENTS.

(Concluded from front page.)

because of the much smaller production of these two kinds of millet in Colorado in 1921.

Japanese millet shipments of the 1921 crop probably exceeded those for 1920. The data for other kinds of millet were too meager and conflicting to justify any estimates regarding the relative size of the shipments for the two years.

The 1921-crop of most millets moved slowly from growers' hands, but probably not quite so slowly as the 1920-crop, which was unusually belated in keeping with the tardy movement of most agricultural products in the fall of 1920. Up to Feb. 10, 1922, it is estimated that about ⅓ of the shipping surplus of millet seed had been shipped by country shippers. Although the reports indicated that the stocks of golden millet held by shippers on that date were larger than last year at a corresponding time, most of the millet available for shipment was still being held by growers.

The prices paid to growers in most sections for golden, common, Siberian, Hungarian, and broom-corn millet of the 1921-crop were much lower than the average for several years, and even lower than prices paid for the 1920-crop. In Kansas growers received mostly about $1.20 per 100 lbs. for thrasher-run golden millet and 90¢ for common and Siberian millet. The bulk of the Tennessee crop of golden millet had moved at about $2.

The average price paid to growers in Colorado for the 1922 crop of broom-corn millet was about 90¢ compared with 65¢ for the previous year's large crop. Growers in North and South Dakota received $1–$1.40, mostly $1.10, per 100 lbs. for the same variety of millet. Because of the low prices for millet seed much of the crop intended for seed purposes was reported to have been fed to stock.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	Mar. 1–15, 1922.	July 1, 1921–Mar. 15, 1922.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Alfalfa	209,400	3,701,200
Canada bluegrass	99,200	819,100
Awnless brome-grass	.....	13,000
Alsike clover	625,900	5,848,600
Crimson clover	391,400	3,116,400
Red clover	841,200	5,054,300
White clover	50,600	1,424,300
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures	.....	6,600
Alsike clover and Canada bluegrass mixtures	.....	5,900
Alsike clover, white colver, and Canada bluegrass mixtures	.....	800
Red and alsike clover mixtures	.....	3,800
Red clover and timothy mixtures	.....	700
White and alsike clover mixtures	.....	35,300
Timothy, alsike, and red clover mixtures	.....	3,200
Grass mixtures	3,000	43,100
Meadow fescue	.....	200
Broom-corn millet	179,800	939,100
Foxtail millet	90,000	811,700
Orchard grass	11,000	2,760,900
Rape	133,600	3,569,000
Redtop	.....	1,500
English rye grass	28,300	1,764,800
Italian rye grass	4,900	732,400
Timothy	.....	95,100
Hairy vetch	22,100	1,383,100
Spring vetch	.....	205,900

Cotton

COTTON MARKET CONTINUES QUIET; PRICES DROP SLIGHTLY

Stocks on Hand, Exclusive of Linters, on February 28 Far Below Those of a Year Ago.

During the first half of the week ending Mar. 18, spot cotton prices declined about ⅜c per lb., prices for the near future delivery months declined 21–45 points and prices for the distant future months advanced a few points. During the latter half of the week there was a general slight advance in prices for spots and all future deliveries so that by the end of the week spot cotton was about ⅛c lower. March and May futures at New York were 17 points and 5 points, respectively, lower and the other future months at New York 8 to 35 points higher than at the close of the previous week.

The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 17.19¢ per lb. on Mar. 18, compared with 17.33¢ at the close of the previous week and 11.05¢ for the corresponding day in 1921. March future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points. March future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 10.44d. per lb. on March 17, compared with 10.45d. at the close of the previous week and 7.61d. for the corresponding day last year.

MARKET FACTORS BALANCED.

It is stated that the depression early in the week was largely caused by heavy tenders of cotton on March contracts at New York, the absence of active domestic mill demand for raw cotton, continued dullness in the domestic cotton goods trade, and the continuation of the textile strike in New England. Reports received indicate that some of the factors bearing on the strength of the market during the latter half of the week were repeated reports of increased demand for cotton goods in British mill centers, reports of floods in the lower Mississippi Valley and in the eastern part of the cotton belt, and advices from the South indicating that farm preparations for the new crop have been further delayed by unfavorable weather.

There was an increase in spot sales during the week. Sales in the 10 designated markets were 59,270 bales, compared with 52,365 bales the previous week and 62,158 bales for the corresponding week in 1921. The total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Mar. 18, were 2,466,330 bales, compared with 2,145,130 bales for the corresponding period in 1920–21.

Total stocks of cotton on hand in the United States on Feb. 28, exclusive of linters, were 7,434,094 bales, compared with 10,754,260 bales on the same date last year.

CENSUS GINNING REPORT.

On Mar. 20 the Bureau of the Census in its preliminary final report of ginnings stated that the total quantity of cotton ginned of the 1921–22 crop was 7,976,665 bales, compared with 13,270,970 bales during the previous season and 11,325,532 bales during the season 1919–20.

On Mar. 14 the Bureau of the Census issued its monthly preliminary report showing the consumption of cotton for February. The figures show that during the month of February American mills consumed 473,073 bales, exclusive of linters, compared with 526,552 bales in January and 395,115 bales during February, 1921. The total number of bales consumed by American mills from Aug. 1 to Feb. 28, amounted to 3,484,530, exclusive of linters, compared with 2,732,434 bales for the corresponding period in 1920–21. The number of bales reported in manufacturing establishments on Feb. 28 was 1,596,582, compared with 1,327,155 bales for the same day last year; and the number of bales reported in independent warehouses and at compresses was 4,221,830, compared with 5,503,139 bales in 1921. Active spindles during February were reported at 33,797,329, compared with 32,496,856 for the same month in 1921.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Mar. 18, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Mar. 18, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White standards:	On.[1]	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	200	275	150	200	200	200	200	125	250	175	198
Strict Good Middling	150	225	113	150	150	150	150	100	175	150	151
Good Middling	100	125	75	100	100	100	100	75	100	100	98
Strict Middling	50	75	38	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	51
Middling	17.38	17.13	17.50	16.75	17.25	17.00	17.00	17.50	17.60	16.75	17.19
	Off.	Off.[1]	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	50	63	50	75	75	75	75	75	75	50	66
Low Middling	150	163	150	175	175	175	175	150	175	125	161
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	250	238	250	275	275	275	275	250	300	225	261
Good Ordinary[2]	350	338	350	375	375	375	375	350	425	325	361
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	Even.	[3] 25	25	25	[3] 50	50	50	50	50	50	23
Strict Middling	50	75	100	100	50	100	150	150	125	100	100
Middling[2]	150	175	200	200	100	200	250	250	225	250	200
Strict Low Middling[2]	250	263	300	300	250	300	350	350	325	300	299
Low Middling[2]	350	363	400	400	350	400	450	450	400	325	389
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	150	113	200	200	200	200	200	250	150	300	196
Strict Middling[2]	250	213	275	275	300	250	300	350	225	350	279
Middling[2]	350	388	375	375	350	400	400	400	325	400	376
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling[2]	200	163	225	225	150	275	300	200	200	275	221
Strict Middling[2]	300	263	300	300	250	375	350	300	300	325	306
Middling[2]	400	363	400	400	300	475	450	400	400	375	396
Sales for week, bales	4,717	1,110	2,287	339	6,700	1,774	13,389	11,179	7,894	9,881	[4] 59,270

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the designated markets.

Comparative Summary of American Cotton Consumption.

[Exclusive of linters.]

Month.	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21	1921–22
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
August	534,971	497,319	483,560	467,103
September	489,962	491,069	457,967	481,647
October	440,354	556,041	401,325	494,745
November	455,611	491,250	332,712	526,610
December	472,908	511,711	295,292	511,800
January	556,883	591,921	366,463	526,552
February	433,295	515,699	395,115	473,073
Total	3,383,984	3,655,010	2,732,434	3,484,530

Closing Future Prices for March 18 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
March	40.35	11.32	18.15	39.00	10.96	16.80
May	37.87	11.72	17.98	37.52	11.28	16.79
July	35.10	12.16	17.38	34.96	11.64	16.56
October	32.11	12.65	16.90	31.87	12.16	16.16

Cotton Movement from August 1 to March 17.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921–22	1920–21
	Bales.	Bales.
Port receipts	4,408,359	4,642,579
Port stocks	1,039,267	1,389,574
Interior receipts	5,948,405	5,593,376
Interior stocks	1,261,591	1,697,139
Into sight	7,907,175	8,189,273
Northern spinners' takings	1,716,393	1,260,146
Southern spinners' takings	2,881,261	1,899,713
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,725,215	4,579,469

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to March 17.

[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1921–22	1920–21
	Bales.	Bales.
Great Britain	1,051,523	1,219,471
France	491,094	4:0,180
Germany	948,593	789,396
Italy	268,937	373,960
Japan	679,466	257,841
China	72,666	8,401
Spain	209,532	197,619
Belgium	123,592	151,010
Other countries	152,693	185,315
Total	3,998,096	3,606,286

Exports for the week ending Mar. 17, amounted to 116,073 bales, compared with 119,132 bales the previous week and 101,320 bales for the corresponding week in 1921.

Stocks of Cotton on Hand in America on February 28.

[Excluding linters.]

	1922	1921
	Bales.	Bales.
On hand July 31, 1921, and 1920	6,531,360	3,563,162
Crops of 1921–22 and 1920–21	7,976,665	13,270,970
Imports from Aug. 1 to Feb. 28	252,560	156,229
Total	14,763,585	16,990,361
Less consumption from Aug. 1 to Feb. 28	3,484,530	2,732,434
	11,279,055	14,257,927
Less exports from Aug. 1 to Feb. 28	3,844,961	3,503,667
Supply on Feb. 28	7,434,094	10,754,260

Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	18½
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	18¼
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	18½
Middling, 1 3/16 ins	19
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	19
Strict Middling, full 1 1/16 ins	19½
Middling, 1¼ to 1 5/16 ins	21
Middling, 1 5/16 ins	21
Memphis:	
Middling, 1 1/16 ins	18½
Strict Low Middling, full 1¼ ins	22½
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	27
Strict Middling, full 1¼ ins	30
Middling, 1 5/16 ins	30

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple

lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 16⅞¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 17⅛¢ at Memphis on Mar. 18, 1922, and 11¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 11½¢ at Memphis on Mar. 19, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins.	200	100	125	Even.
1⅛ ins.	450	300	475	250
1 3/16 ins.	650	600	775	500
1¼ ins.	1,000	800	1,075	750

Quotations reported on Mar. 18 for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton are 48½¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 35⅞¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York. These quotations exclude the import duty. The latest quotation for Egyptian Uppers of medium grade received on the same date is 27⅝¢ per lb. on the same terms.

Telegraphic reports indicate that Pima American Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points was quoted on Mar. 18 as follows: No. 1 grade, 35¢ per lb.; No. 2, 33¢; No. 3, 31¢.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Mar. 17, 1922, and on the corresponding day in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended.

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	2	.....	.....	2
Strict Good Middling	407	68	165	41
Good Middling	4,355	2,027	1,593	255
Strict Middling	11,597	13,726	6,079	3,493
Middling	22,352	43,684	11,883	8,064
Strict Low Middling	19,848	37,380	5,689	8,944
Low Middling	4,958	8,132	1,669	2,319
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	2,590	3,501	1,264	1,580
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2,558	2,541	1,265	1,515
Good Middling Yellow Stained	13	32	4	3
Total	68,680	111,091	29,611	26,216

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Mar. 17, at the port of New York were 86,172 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 127,967 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 242,851 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 450,757 bales.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week ending March 11, 1922.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$45.00	$42.00
Raleigh, N. C.	45.00	43.00
Greenville, N. C.	47.00	.....
Kelford, N. C.	35.00	30.00
Wadesboro, N. C.	.....	40.00
Bennettsville, S. C.	38.00	38.00
Kingstree, S. C.	41.00	41.00
Orangeburg, S. C.	50.00	44.00
Atlanta, Ga.	48.00	44.00
Montgomery, Ala.	48.00	.....
Dallas, Tex.	48.00	.....
Ft. Worth, Tex.	47.00	.....
New Orleans, La.	36.00	.....
Meridian, Miss.	40.00	40.00
Memphis, Tenn.	45.00	42.00
Little Rock, Ark.	43.00	40.00
Fort Smith, Ark.	35.00	30.00
Oklahoma City, Okla.	35.00	.....

EUROPEAN COTTON CONSUMPTION.

(Concluded from front page.)

Lancashire district principally, to close down for several weeks.

Germany increased its consumption by about 60,000 bales, consuming 406,000 bales; Italy increased its consumption by 31,000 bales, consuming 236,000 bales; and France increased its consumption by 57,000 bales, consuming 262,000 bales.

The table appended to this article shows in detail the number of bales consumed in each of the four countries during the periods under consideration, and the mill stocks on the last day of the same periods.

The report of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Associations shows further that during the six months ending Jan. 31, 1922, there were 56,420,000 spindles in operation in Great Britain, 9,400,000 in Germany, 4,550,000 in Italy, and 9,600,000 in France.

Consumption and Mill Stocks of American Cotton in the Principal Cotton Consuming Countries of Europe.

Country.	Six months ending—		
	Jan. 31, 1921.	July 31, 1921.	Jan. 31, 1922.
CONSUMPTION.			
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	995,084	520,393	1,003,000
France	251,368	205,217	262,000
Germany	265,038	344,401	406,000
Italy	277,812	205,799	236,000
Total	1,789,302	1,275,810	1,907,000
MILL STOCKS.			
Great Britain	219,738	204,533	181,000
France	80,638	55,734	82,000
Germany	84,985	120,076	131,000
Italy	101,561	125,470	112,000
Total	486,922	505,813	506,000

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 258.)

Receipts were light and while the demand was mostly local it was sufficient to absorb all arrivals readily. Good southwestern prairie was in good demand at Chicago and would have brought about $17 or $18 per ton.

Straw.—Straw prices were slightly higher in a few markets principally on account of the small receipts. Current quotations are as follows: No. 1 wheat—Boston $19, Philadelphia $18, Baltimore $12.50, Pittsburgh $15.50, Cincinnati $12.50, Chicago $12, Minneapolis $9, Kansas City $7.50; No. 1 oats—Boston $19, Philadelphia $18, Baltimore and Chicago $13.50, Pittsburgh $15.50, Cincinnati $12.50, Minneapolis $10, Kansas City $7.50; No. 1 rye (straight)—Boston $32.50, New York $34.50, Philadelphia $30, Baltimore $25.50; No. 1 rye (tangled)—Pittsburgh $15.50, Cincinnati $13.50, Chicago $15, Minneapolis $10.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 258.)

expectation of an improved demand later on. Prices were irregular and resellers and mills eager to dispose of their holdings quoted materially lower prices than mills with storage facilities. Production continues good. Stocks in the hands of country dealers are considered good. No important sales for future delivery were made. Receipts in markets were good. The movement was light.

Alfalfa meal.—Production and offerings of alfalfa meal were light. Prices in Southwestern markets were fully $1 per ton higher than last week. Brown meal was offered in the Kansas City market at $5 below No. 1 meal. Choice Idaho meal was quoted $1.50 under Colorado meal in the Chicago market. The demand from the country trade and mixed feed manufacturers was unsatisfactory. Receipts and movement were light.

SIRUP PRODUCTION FOR 1921.

(Concluded from front page.)

Cane sirup is consumed mostly in the year following the year in which the production begins. The consumption of sorghum sirup is equal to the production and is largely, often mostly, in the year following the production year. Import figures for maple sugar and sirup are combined and reported in pounds—about 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 lbs. in recent years—and are not added to the sirup production. No exports are reported. Maple sugar is consumed mostly in the production year, but partly in the year following.

Most of the cane molasses consumed in this country is imported, as Table 3 shows. During 1918–1921 the average imports, less foreign exports, were nearly 124,000,000 gals. and the domestic exports 5,600,000 gals., so that the domestic production was only 16% of the consumption. The cane molassses consumption during these 4 years averaged 1.33 gals. per capita. This kind of molasses is largely a stock-feed material.

Table 1.—Production of Sirup in the United States, 1917–1921.

[In thousands of gallons; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Production year, beginning in—	Cane.	Sorghum.	Maple.[1]	Total sirup.
1917	[2] 38,877	37,472	4,286	80,635
1918	36,377	29,643	4,905	70,925
1919	[3] 38,183	[3] 39,413	[3] 3,854	[3] 81,450
1920	38,980	49,505	3,657	92,142
1921	[4] 41,467	[4] 45,554	[4] 2,584	[4] 89,605
Av., 1917–1921	38,777	40,317	3,857	82,951

[1] For 13 States producing about 98% of the total for the United States.
[2] Partly computed. Figures arrived at partly by computed data and partly by reported data.
[3] Estimates of Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.
[4] Subject to revision.

Table 2.—Consumption of Sirup in the United States, 1918–1921.

[In thousands of gallons; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Calendar year.	Domestic exports.[1]	Sirup available for consumption.			
		Cane.	Sorghum.	Maple.	Total.
1918	3,184	35,693	37,472	4,905	78,070
1919	16,732	19,645	29,643	3,854	53,102
1920	6,595	31,588	39,413	3,657	74,658
1921	[2] 5,945	[2] 33,035	[2] 49,505	[2] 2,584	[2] 85,124
Av., 1918–1921	8,114	29,990	39,008	3,750	72,738

[1] Assumed to be mostly cane sirup.
[2] Subject to revision.

Table 3.—Production and Consumption of Cane Molasses in the United States, 1918-1921.

[In thousands of gallons; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Calendar year.	Production.[1]	Net imports.	Domestic exports.	Net imports less domestic exports.	Available for consumption.[2]
1918	30,728	140,770	5,414	135,356	166,084
1919	28,049	120,089	6,686	113,404	141,453
1920	13,091	156,992	4,828	152,164	165,255
1921	[3] 17,557	76,930	5,552	71,378	88,935
Average, 1918–1921	22,356	123,695	5,620	118,075	140,432

[1] Production for season which begins in the year preceding the year mentioned.
[2] The domestic production is mostly consumed in the calendar year following the year in which the production begins.
[3] Subject to revision.

Weather

CONDITIONS FAVOR GROWTH OF VEGETATION IN MANY SECTIONS

Season Backward in Far Northwest—Field Work Delayed in Central and Southern States.

Temperature and moisture conditions during the week ending Mar. 21 were favorable for the growth of vegetation in most Central and Southern States, except for some lack of moisture in southeastern New Mexico, southwestern Texas, and central and southern Florida. The season continues very backward in the far Northwest. Although the temperature averaged above the normal in most central, southern, and eastern districts, the effect of occasional cool weather was sufficient to hold deciduous fruits in check in most Central States.

SPRING OAT SEEDING DELAYED.

Small Grains—Winter wheat and other fall-sown grains were favorably affected by the weather of the week ending Mar. 21, in nearly all sections of the country. It continued too dry in some southwestern localities, particularly western Texas and eastern New Mexico, and sleet and glaze again caused some injury in the western Lake region but otherwise the weather was generally favorable. Wheat has greened up and is growing nicely in the Ohio Valley States, although the heavy rains caused some inundation of fields in lower valley localities.

The crop continued in satisfactory condition in the lower Missouri Valley and considerable improvement is shown since the recent rains in the central and lower Great Plains. The plants appear to have splendid vitality in Kansas except in a few western counties where the effect of the recent moisture is not yet evident. Both wheat and oats made good progress in Oklahoma and show improvement; green bugs are reported in many localities of that State.

The seeding of spring oats has been further retarded in the Ohio, lower Missouri, and central Plains States by the continuation of frequent rains or wet soil. Seeding has been delayed also in the Middle Atlantic Coast States. Little or no seeding was done during the week in localities where this work is usually in progress at this season. Good progress was made, however, in the preparation of rice lands in western Gulf districts.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Comparatively mild weather prevailed in southern districts until near the close of the week when frosts occurred in the northern portion of the eastern Gulf States, except in Florida. There was plenty of moisture for truck crops except in central and southern Florida where, in places, drought is serious. Truck crops made satisfactory progress except for some local damage in Florida by high winds. Plowing and planting were interrupted by heavy rains, but some truck has been seeded as far north as Virginia and New Jersey. The planting of sugar-beets is nearly finished in California and early-seeded beets are looking well. Sugar-cane planting was continued in Louisiana and was begun in Georgia. Tobacco beds were being prepared in Virginia but heavy rains interfered with this work in Kentucky. The maple-sugar harvest has made good progress in New York State and conditions are favorable for a good flow of sap.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—Although the average temperature during the week was slightly below normal in the far West, it was much milder and more favorable for stock than for several weeks preceding. Feeding continues in the far Northwest, but the melting of snow is opening more ranges in central and southern Rocky Mountain States and the upper Great Plains. Pastures and meadows continued to improve in central and eastern districts under favorable temperature and moisture conditions, but more rain is needed in eastern and southern New Mexico and in southwestern Texas. Lambing progressed under favorable conditions in Arizona; there was some shed, but no range lambing, in Wyoming. Sheep shearing has been greatly delayed in Nevada by the backward spring. Alfalfa is backward in California on account of the cold spring; the first cutting was begun in the southern portion of the State with a light crop.

Fruit.—The glaze storm in the western Lake region on the 19th caused further injury to fruit trees in Michigan and Wisconsin. Otherwise the weather was generally favorable for fruit although there is a rather rapid advancement of buds in the Ohio Valley section. Early deciduous fruits are coming into bloom as far north as North Carolina and to the central portions of Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Oranges are somewhat better than expected in California; navels are mostly picked and Valencia picking has begun. Citrus fruit trees continue in splendid condition in Florida with the heavy bloom holding well. Strawberries are unusually well advanced in Tennessee and shipments are increasing from Louisiana.

Farm work.—Plowing and preparation of the soil for planting was still further delayed by heavy rain during the week in many central and southeastern districts. Corn planting was begun under favorable conditions in southern Oklahoma not far from the usual date, but this work is much later than usual from the lower Mississippi Valley eastward. Cotton planting is under way in southern Georgia at about the usual date. Spring work is ahead of the average season in Texas. Some plowing has been done as far north as southern Nebraska, Iowa, and Pennsylvania, even though the fields are too wet for proper work. Work was delayed in California by wet soil.

Transportation.—Traffic was interrupted in northern Michigan by heavy snow and ice and in northern Minnesota by heavy, drifting snow. Overland highways are still closed in some northern Rocky Mountain regions, and transportation was suspended in parts of southwestern Colorado by heavy snow and snow slides in the mountains. Although hard roads are in fairly good shape in most Central and Southern States, dirt roads are almost universally soft and muddy, except in such parts of the South as have been free from heavy rainfall for some days.

Heavy Rains in Ohio Valley; Less Rain in South.

During the first few days of the week ending Mar. 21, widespread rains occurred from the middle and lower Mississippi Valley eastward with rather heavy falls reported from the Ohio Valley States. Fair and cooler weather followed this rainy period in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains with considerably lower temperature in the Atlantic coast States.

A second disturbance appeared over the southern Rocky Mountain section, however, on the morning of the 17th and much cloudiness prevailed to the eastward. This depression moved rapidly northeastward during the latter part of the week accompanied by precipitation in practically all districts east of the Great Plains, although the rainfall did not reach some extreme southeastern localities. Precipitation was heavy in Alabama, Georgia, portions of South Carolina, and in the western Lake region, and also in the more Northeastern States at the close of the week.

Following this storm lower temperatures again overspread central and eastern districts with frost on the morning of the 21st as far south as Montgomery, Ala., and Thomasville, Ga., and freezing temperatures to extreme northern South Carolina.

Temperature.—Chart 1, page 264, shows that the temperature for the week as a whole averaged above normal in nearly all sections of the country. The weekly means were slightly below the seasonal average in some localities of the Northeast and in most of the far western districts, but throughout the interior of the country they were considerably above normal, especially in the central and northern Plains States where the plus departures were from 6° to 12°. In the interior valleys freezing was not experienced south of the southern portions of Indiana and Illinois and northern Missouri, except in a few localities.

Sunshine.—Much cloudy weather prevailed in the Central Mississippi and Ohio Valley States but there was an abundance of sunshine in the western Great Plains and the Southwest and the amount was generally ample in the Gulf coast section.

Precipitation.—Chart 2 on page 264 shows that there was less rainfall in the South than for several weeks past, although the amounts were fairly heavy in portions of the Southeastern States. Very little rain occurred in central and southern Florida and drought conditions continue there. Rainfall was heavy in the Ohio Valley and in portions of the lower Missouri and middle Mississippi Valley States, as well as in much of the Western Lake region. Little or no rain fell in the Southwest and the amounts were very light in the western Great Plains and Rocky Mountain districts, but fairly heavy falls were reported from many Pacific coast localities.

State Telegraphic Summaries.

(Week ending Mar. 21.)

Virginia.—Temperature averaged slightly below normal; precipitation moderately heavy. Favorable for fruit, wheat, and pastures. Spring work retarded and becoming backward on account of continued wet soil. Some truck planted. Tobacco beds being prepared.

North Carolina.—Weather generally favorable. Land drying; some plowing being done. Wheat, oats, and rye doing well. Spring truck late. Planting potatoes in east and bedding sweet potatoes. Peaches coming into bloom.

South Carolina.—Intermittent rains with mild weather. Winter cereals improved and in good to excellent condition generally. White potatoes germinating. Truck and gardens good for season. All fruit trees blooming.

Georgia.—Rains on 14th and 19th heavy in northern half, light in south. Colder at close of week with light frost on morning of 21st. Soil too wet to plow in northern half but good progress being made in south, where some cotton and corn have been

planted; some up. Planting spring wheat and sugar cane and starting tobacco beds. Winter cereals fine. Peach blooms light; bulk of crop retarded, 10 days late in Fort Valley section.

Florida.—Week mostly dry; much sunshine; moderate temperature. Favorable and work well advanced although high winds caused local damage to melons and truck last part. Corn and cotton planting continued north and west. Corn being cultivated and some cotton up. Large shipments of tomatoes and other truck from south and central parts and celery from Sanford district; some blight reported. Oats mostly good. Citrus trees in splendid condition; heavy bloom holding well. Drought serious in parts of central and southern portions.

Alabama.—Warm followed by much cooler at close with freezing in extreme northwest; local frosts in northern and central portions. Rains on 18th and 19th; locally heavy. Rains retarding farm work considerably. Most rivers in flood. Oats and wheat continue satisfactory growth. Truck doing fairly well in south. Fruit trees blooming generally.

Mississippi.—Moderate sunshine and temperature. Rainfall generally moderate but excessive in extreme north and in scattered localities elsewhere. Gardens apd truck made good progress. Early corn being planted. Considerable replanting of white potatoes necessary. Fruit trees blooming in central portion.

Louisiana.—Seasonable temperature; adequate sunshine; rainfall light to moderate. Favorable for farm work and vegetation. Good progress in preparing land for cotton, corn and rice and in cultivating cane and early corn. Oats, truck, and potatoes doing well. Strawberry shipments increasing. Roads improved but dirt roads still in poor condition for hauling.

Texas.—Warm, except cool wave last two days with frost in northeast. Precipitation light; sunshine abundant. Generally favorable for plant growth, but more moisture needed. Winter grains improved. Planting and replanting progressed rapidly. Vegetation backward on account of previous cold. Ranges greening in north portion; south and west portions dry and poor. Live stock poor in southwest; elsewhere fair to good condition.

Oklahoma.—Temperature moderate, sunshine deficient; precipitation light. Very favorable for farm work. Spring plowing advanced rapidly. Wheat and oats generally made good growth and condition improved; green bugs reported in many localities. Corn planting begun in southern portion. Peaches and plums blooming in central and southern portions.

Arkansas.—Temperatures rather high except last two mornings. Moderate to heavy rains in central and eastern portions; light in western. Favorable for farm work in west; too wet in central and east where preparations for corn and cotton are badly delayed. Favorable for wheat, oats, meadows, pastures, potatoes, and truck. Peaches, plums, and cherries blooming in central and southern portions.

Tennessee.—Mild weather favorable for growth of winter grains, spring oats, and early garden truck. Wheat, oats, clover, pastures, and strawberries unusually advanced for the season. Ground generally too wet to plow. Dirt roads mostly bad.

Kentucky.—Unseasonably warm week ending with temperature near freezing. Peaches and plums far advanced but checked and still safe. Plowing stopped by heavy rains, which also interfered with sowing tobacco plant beds and all outdoor work. Pastures, grains, and clover growing.

West Virginia.—Cool, normal sunshine; heavy rain early in week, light snow at close. Winter grains made good growth; fruit buds held back; plowing well advanced.

Ohio.—Mild; heavy to excessive rains early part of week in south. Wheat in satisfactory condition and growing nicely. Fruit buds generally in excellent condition, but peach buds fast approaching critical condition in some sections. Little hauling possible on dirt roads, but hard-road traffic uninterrupted.

Indiana.—Generally heavy precipitation. Field work checked and streams high in central and southern districts. Mild; early vegetation starting. Winter grains improving slightly. Planting and sowing progressed slightly. Fruit buds advancing in south. Unimproved highways bad.

Illinois.—First of week warm, ending cold; sunshine deficient. Good rains general; excessive on 14th in south-central portion. Ground saturated and floods in many streams. No oats sown. Wheat growing well; conditions good, but some inundation. Peach buds swelling. Roads bad.

Michigan.—Fair and warm followed by general rains and snows on the 19th and 20th. Sleet and glaze again caused some injury to fruit and grains. Highways reported impassable in parts of north due to heavy snow and ice. Dirt roads mostly impassable.

Wisconsin.—Mild weather brought frost out of ground in south and dried sandy roads; clay roads still muddy. Glaze storm on 19th injurious to fruit trees in some central counties. Winter grains fair; protected by snow in north and central counties.

Minnesota.—Very mild first part of week. High winds on 16th and 17th with heavy drifting snow in north and rain in south. Traffic interrupted in north but main highways in south open. Snow covering about gone in south and farm work made good beginning. Winter grains apparently wintered well. Stock in good condition but feed, especially hay, becoming scarce.

Iowa.—Temperature abnormally high. Heavy, beneficial rain and snow on 19th; a foot of snow in northeast. Frost out of ground except in extreme north. Some sod plowing done. Grass and winter wheat and rye beginning to show green. Roads bad since storm.

Missouri.—Temperatures above, sunshine below, normal; moderate precipitation. Little or no spring plowing; soil too wet. Weather favorable for winter wheat; condition generally satisfactory; considerable damage on hillsides and bottoms by last week's excessive rains. Fruits healthy; making normal advance. Dirt roads muddy.

Kansas.—Precipitation of 1 to 2 ins. over northern counties during last of week and general showers elsewhere; entire State now supplied with plenty of moisture for all needs. Wheat greening up nicely over most of State with plenty of vitality in all sections except in a few western counties where effects of late moisture are not yet noticeable. Very little farm work done on account of wet fields.

Nebraska.—Warm and pleasant followed on 18th by rain turning to snow. Precipitation light in western and northern counties but ample in south-central and southeast. Farm work just beginning in southern counties. Wheat in good condition in southeast but less satisfactory to westward and poor in extreme west. Storm Saturday interfered somewhat with traffic on dirt roads.

South Dakota.—Moderate temperature; warm and sunshiny first half of week, cold and cloudy last half with light rain. Favorable for winter grain and ranges. Stock improving. Ground wet; no spring work. Roads poor but improving.

North Dakota.—Mild temperature caused rapid disappearance of snow covering allowing live stock to range freely. Highways in bad condition; generally impassable for autos and trucks. Winter grains in good condition.

Montana.—Thawing, sunshiny days; freezing nights. Fresh winds taking off snow cover. Soil and roads soft. Flats and southern slopes of foothills practically bare. Live stock good in general.

Wyoming.—Week warmer and favorable. Live stock improved. Some shed but no range lambing. Lower ranges well opened except in extreme northeast and extreme west; showing greenish tint in sheltered places. Grains favorably affected; some fall wheat just sprouting.

Colorado.—Recent snows improved moisture content of soil, benefiting ranges and winter grains. Snow cover melted in winter grain districts. Storm on 17th and 18th unfavorable for live stock in localities in east and south. Transportation suspended in localities in southwest by heavy snowfall and snowslides in mountains.

New Mexico.—Some moisture, mostly in north and west, but more generally needed especially in south where ranges are very dry. Stock fair to good, except in southeast. Cold holding vegetation in check but some peaches and plums blooming in south; pears mostly dormant. Grain and alfalfa starting. Too dry in east.

Arizona.—Moderate temperature removed snow cover almost entirely from grazing areas, greatly improving them and helping water supply. Stock fair to good. Lambing progressed under favorable conditions. Recent rains in southern portion put soil in good condition for cotton planting.

Utah.—Rainy, warm weather first half of week, followed by sunshine and temperature above normal. Very favorable for live stock and outdoor work. Some plowing begun. Snow rapidly leaving foothills.

Nevada.—Mostly warm, precipitation light; sunshine deficient. Sheep and cattle showing effect of long, severe winter. Considerable losses. Shearing delayed greatly by backward spring.

Idaho.—Spring coming on slowly; a little warmer in south, continued cold in north. Snow in lower regions melted rapidly. A little plowing done, but ground still too wet in most localities. Feed plentiful; all stock doing well.

Washington.—Snow disappearing slowly. Winter wheat in sight looks good. Plowing fairly general in Walla Walla section. Market gardeners preparing soil; some gardens planted. Lambing in progress. Dirt roads poor.

Oregon.—Somewhat warmer; frequent precipitation. Little plowing done; soil either frozen or too wet. Vegetation very backward. Stock feeding contiuues; hay becoming scarce in places.

California.—Early sown barley, wheat, and oats in good condition, though backward. Pastures and stock improving. Alfalfa backward on account of cold; first cutting begun in south; crop light. Sugar beet planting nearly finished; early seeded looking well. Oranges better than expected; navels mostly picked; Valencia picking begun. Almonds, apricots, and early peaches blooming. Prune buds swelling. Conditions favorable for summer irrigation. Farm work delayed by wet soil.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M. MARCH 21, 1922.

CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M. MARCH 21, 1922.

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